

# The United States

## I. Contrasts of American Life & Character

By Hamilton Fyfe

### I.

#### Problems of Racial Fusion and Mass Sentiment

THE American nation has been made upon a novel plan. Its members have flocked from all parts of the earth in order to join a society which offered them benefits unattainable in the lands where they were born, abundant work, and the chance for every man to draw the full profits of his industry and enterprise.

A nation thus formed offers a specially fruitful field for study. Into what Mr. Zangwill named the Melting-Pot have gone all the strains of the Old World to be added to the aboriginal North American Indian strain. What is the result of the mixture to be? Perhaps it is too early even to guess.

Until the drawing together of the population which the Great War effected there scarcely existed an American nation. By far the larger number of the citizens of New York were foreign-born. In a city like Cleveland the foreign-born accounted for eighty per cent. of the population. Milwaukee was reckoned the third largest German city in the world. There were districts in many cities where only foreign languages could be heard. Hundreds of newspapers were published in German, Italian, Russian, Hungarian, Yiddish, and other alien tongues.

#### Peril of Unrestricted Immigration

For many years the flood of immigrants had poured in without check. The prevalent feeling was that the country needed population before anything else. Nothing was thought of but filling up the empty spaces. The inflow of new citizens brought profit to many interests. No heed was paid

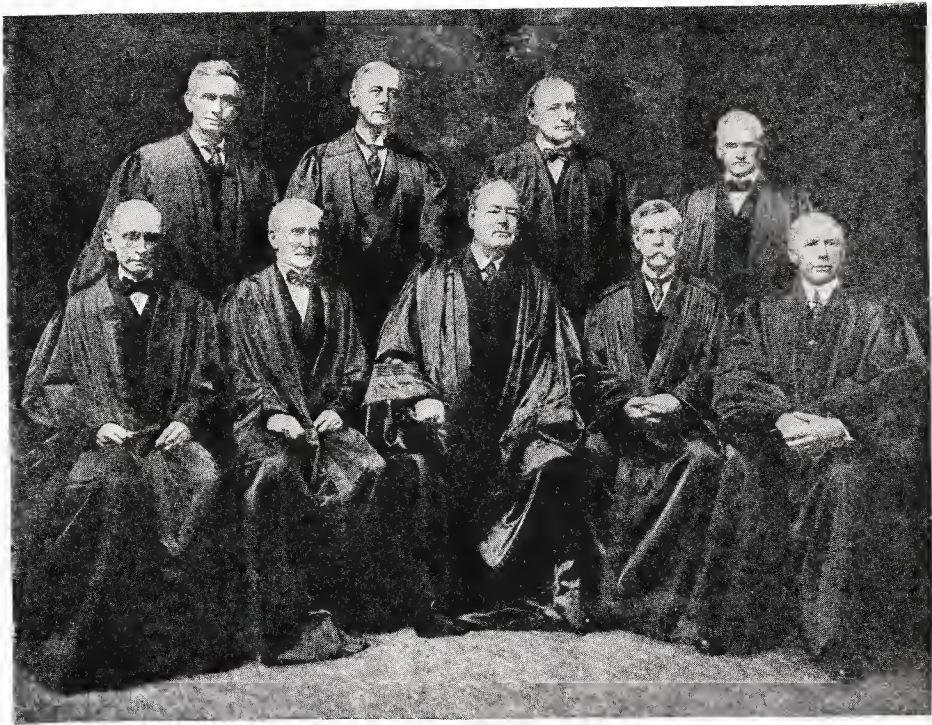
to the few voices which were lifted up to suggest that the United States were swallowing more people than they could digest.

The upheaval in Europe gave these few a hearing. The danger of vast blocks of population remaining more attached to their first than to their second Fatherland was acutely impressed on the public mind. The necessity of teaching many recruits the Army words of command before they could obey their drill-sergeants proved how faulty the process of digestion had been. It was not so much a nation which had been brought together as the materials for a nation.

#### Anglo-Saxons now in a Minority

The war did more to fuse these materials and to breathe a national spirit into the heterogeneous masses inhabiting the United States than twenty years of peace could have done.

Although the Dutch settlers in New York State and Pennsylvania, the French in Louisiana, and the Spaniards in California left traces which still endure, the basis of the North American population was for more than two centuries British. The founders of the colony which became an independent Republic carried with them across the ocean the spirit of British law, the British ideals of liberty and justice. These were embodied in the constitutions of the Republic and of the states which composed it. A common language and literature, a common familiarity with the English Bible, a common ancestry and tradition, kept the American people Anglo-Saxons for a long period.



#### LEARNED AND UPRIGHT INTERPRETERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

At the head of the Federal judicial system in the United States is the supreme Court of Justice which sits at Washington from October to July every year. Created by the Constitution, it is now composed of nine judges nominated by the President with the concurrence of the Senate and irremovable except by impeachment. Above political strife, its impartiality has never been questioned

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

Up to the middle of the nineteenth century those who were not of British blood were an inconsiderable minority. Even up to the eighties the British element predominated. After that date the stream of immigration gathered force. In a generation the population nearly doubled. Now it is the Americans of British stock who are a minority.

The geography of the continent and the manner in which it has been colonised seem to split it up into separate regions, each with its own interests and each inhabited by people with characteristics of their own. In the east manufactures and shipping are the wealth-producing industries. The south makes its money out of cotton. The middle west grows grain; its prosperity has been built up on golden crops of wheat and maize (which the Americans call "corn"). Farther west cattle-raising, mining and timber have made

many men millionaires and spread a high level of general comfort. The Pacific Coast supplies itself with almost all that it needs.

Already there are one hundred millions of people inhabiting these different regions, distinct not only by reason of natural features and resources, not only by varying racial tendencies and economic interests, but also by reason of climates as far opposed as those of Norway and of Spain. Travelling in fast trains you find that the journey from one end of the country to the other consumes between four and five of your nights and days. To attempt to establish and maintain a sovereign state as large as this is an experiment. The only state that has been comparable with the American in size and population was Russia under the Tsars. That came to grief because it refused to move with the movement of the human mind. Whether



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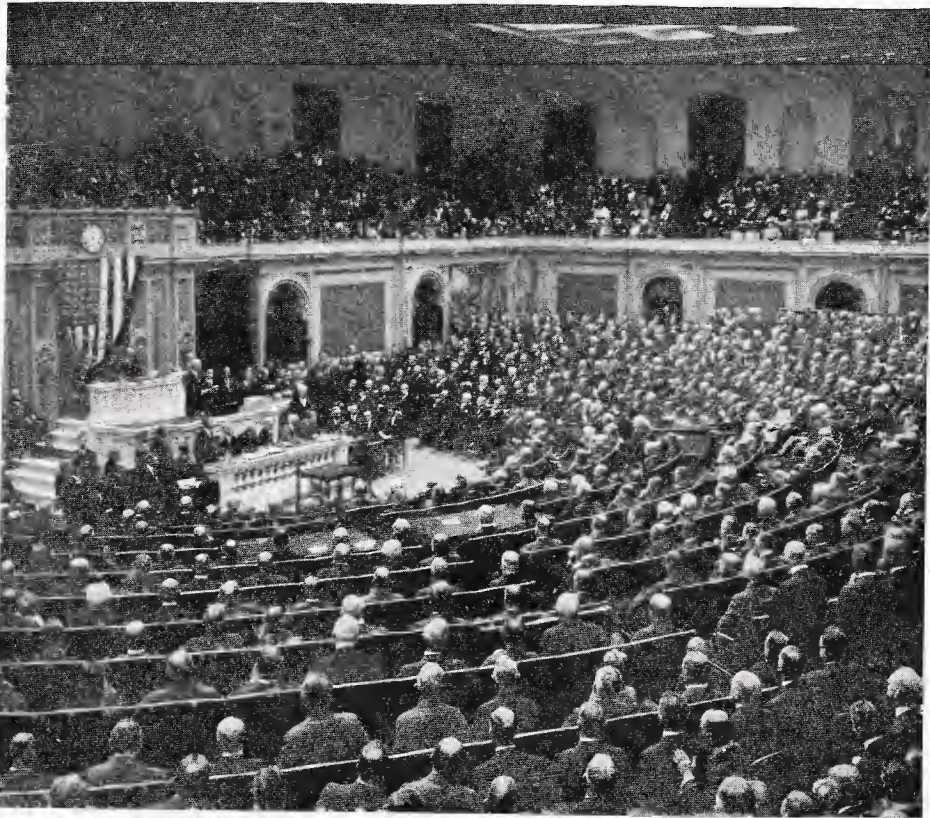
democracy, the rule of the people, can accomplish what could not be done by autocracy, or rather by bureaucracy, the rule of officials knit together in a closely-guarded and powerful caste, is the most interesting problem of our age for those who agree with Pope's precept that "the proper study of mankind is Man."

Man has tried many methods of government, but none which in complexity was comparable with this.

What makes possible the application of democratic federal authority to so huge an area is that this authority only concerns itself with such matters as are truly national. If the United States had been unlucky enough to adopt the same system (or want of system) of

parliamentary government which still exists in the British Isles, it would long ago have broken down. It is only the management of local affairs by local bodies which permits the national legislature and executive to deal with truly national affairs. The forty-eight states in the Union have their own legislatures, their own executives, and these are, within limits, sovereign bodies which can say "Yes" or "No" to measures which touch most intimately the social life and conditions of the people within their borders.

This system of differing laws in forty-eight districts varying in size from the sixty square miles of Columbia to the 260,000 square miles of Texas (omitting the 590,000 square miles of



PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON

Crowds flock to the Capitol when the President delivers an address to Congress. While not permitted to initiate legislation, he can emphasise its necessity in any direction, and as supreme controller of foreign affairs and official head of the administration, his pronouncements are of weighty importance. Ninety-six Senators and 435 Members of the House of Representatives compose the Congress

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





WHEN PARTY SPIRIT BURNS WITH BRIGHTEST FLAME: NIGHT SESSION OF A POLITICAL CONVENTION

American political organizers have an accurate understanding of the psychology of crowds and in the stage management of political meetings omit nothing likely to contribute to the unanimity of large audiences when the time comes for them to pass resolutions and to vote. An impressive spectacle is afforded by the conventions held in great centres, in enormous halls gaudy with bunting and brilliant with arc lamps and packed with serried rows of voters with all eyes turned on the flag-swathed platform whence practised orators work the spell that shall charm the audience to acquiescence in their party policy

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### NEW YORK PLEASURE SEEKERS FLOCKING TO THE PLAY

Theatre follows theatre in the section of Broadway between Madison Square and 42nd Street, and this stretch comprises the theatreland of New York. The fine Metropolitan Opera House stands between 39th and 40th Streets and a little higher up is the Broadway Theatre, a home of comedy and light opera, outside which this great crowd is waiting for admission to a matinee

Alaska) seems at first glance to be likely to prove in practice inconvenient and irritating. It does not in fact work out thus, save in rare instances. It might suggest also to a hasty critic that there would be great difficulty in reconciling these different laws running in so many "water-tight compartments" and that friction would be frequent between the state and the national powers.

It must be remembered, however, that the states in the Union are not "water-tight compartments." They are not bound to the federal system by merely legal or political ties. The real tie which keeps the United States

together is the citizen, who is at the same time a citizen of his state and also a citizen of the Republic as a whole.

He votes for the state governor and for members of the state legislature; he also votes for a President of the United States and for a member of Congress. Thus he is constantly reminded that there are matters which concern a wider orbit than that of his state. He cannot think only of local interests. He is compelled at regular intervals to give his attention to the national point of view. In theory he chooses for state affairs the men best fitted to handle them, and for national affairs those who are capable of taking a wider survey.



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Actually, until the last few years, he has been in the habit of accepting without reflection the candidates selected by party leaders and of voting both in state and national contests upon narrow party lines.

Politics — municipal, state and national alike—form a far more insistent part of American life than of life in the British Isles. To begin with, there are more elections, and there are a greater number of people to be elected. Almost every official must present himself to the electors and ask them to choose him. Even judges are under this necessity.

### Politicians and the Popular Will

In one election at Philadelphia the voters had lists presented to them containing four hundred names. They were supposed to pick out the men whom they considered most worthy. What they did was to vote a solid "party ticket"; that is, a list drawn up by a party, not with a view to good administration, but to reward persons who had done useful party work.

Until lately the same party lines prevailed at all elections; or perhaps it would be more correct to write, the same appearances of party lines. For in truth there is so little real difference between the principles of the Republican and the Democratic parties that they have hard work to make their programmes look unlike each other. Politicians in the United States are not leaders of the people, but followers of what they believe to be the popular will.

### Big Business and Public Opinion

Besides following the popular wishes, American politicians as a rule pay deferential attention to the voices of the big interests. In some states railway interests were known to be the real force behind the administration and the legislature. In California this position was occupied by the Southern Pacific; in New Hampshire by the Boston and Maine Railway. The revolt against the

predominance of business men intent solely upon increasing riches and cynically contemptuous of the public was brought to a head by the formation of the Progressive party and has made a good deal of way since then.

But the history of the prohibition of alcohol in the United States as a national measure proves that the captains of finance and industry are able to guide American opinion in what appear the most unlikely directions.

The advocates of Prohibition would never have persuaded the representatives of the people to agree—on July 1, 1919—to the suppression of all drinks containing alcohol if the big interests had not come to the conclusion that more work could be got out of the men and women who worked for them if they were deprived, or persuaded to deprive themselves, of alcoholic stimulants.

### The Power behind Prohibition

That Prohibition was hypocritically advocated by employers for their own ends was admitted even by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour. In a report which he wrote for the judicial committee of the Senate he pointed out that wealthy employers who advocated compulsory abstinence for the working class had spent huge sums in stocking their own wine-cellar.

It was by the efforts of women that the Prohibition issue was in the course of forty-five years made a live issue in American politics. During the year 1873 seventy women met in a chapel at a small town called Hillsboro in Ohio, and after prayers marched through the town to the drug-store of a certain William Smith, who sold whisky. They begged him to give up selling it. They prayed aloud for William Smith. Then they went to other drug-stores and made the same appeal. Two of the whisky-sellers promised to sell it no more. That was the beginning of the campaign against alcohol. Thus arose the Women's Christian Temperance



# *Tribal Types of North American Indians*



*All the potent physical characteristics of his people appear concentrated in this magnificent old representative of the Siouan family*

Photo, Smithsonian Institute





*Manly fortitude is their most characteristic virtue ; vain yet valiant,  
the bravest of the Indian braves delights in bibs, beads, and baubles*

Photo, Brown Brothers





*His fine face is full of the repose unknown to his Kiowa forebears,  
so zealous in defending their hunting-grounds from white trespassers*

Photo, Smithsonian Institute





*Pride of race is writ in the stern features and regal bearing of this Sioux chief and his squaw, seen in the ceremonial dress of their tribe*

Photo, Kadel & Herbert





*She is an Ojibwa maiden, of the great Algonquian stock, gentle and soft-eyed as the lovely Laughing Water of Longfellow's famous poem*

Photo, Brown Brothers





*The Hopi Indians, of Shoshonian blood, hardy hunters of plain and prairie, are some of the most skilled craftsmen of aboriginal America*

Photo, Ewing Galloway





*Native Justice of the Peace in the Blackfeet Reservation, he teaches his Indian brothers to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace*

Photo, Leslie Clark





*The Blackfeet girls, trained to the saddle from infancy, know well the divers paths of their habitat ; by waterways, and through the great forests they ride, the bristling peaks of the Rockies, bathed in mystery, ever in the background*

Photo, Ewing Galloway



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Union, which remained all through the chief moving force of the "crusade."

If the sellers of drink had not followed their own selfish interests, caring nothing for the harm they did and the wretchedness they caused, the flame of enthusiasm for the Prohibition movement would have died away. If they had taken warning when it started and had put their houses in order, selling good beer instead of bad whisky, they could have smothered it.

One result of the suppression of drink in 1919 was an enormous increase in the sale of ice-cream. This had been consumed in very large quantities for many years. Two gallons of it a head was the national consumption even before the country "went dry." This was about doubled within twelve months. In one city which had been accustomed to drink 300,000 barrels of beer yearly at a cost of £600,000 the quantity of ice-cream sold went up to 3,000,000 gallons, for which the public paid £800,000. The sale of sweets or, as the Americans call them, "candies," became also very much larger.

### American Desire for Uniformity

Lord Northcliffe once chaffed the Americans upon their readiness to go in a mass in any direction that may be proposed to them. He playfully called them "white Chinese." It is this characteristic in them which accounts for such phenomena as Prohibition. They are more susceptible to what the hypnotists call "suggestion" than any other of the great nations, and when once they have become possessed by an idea, they are ready to carry it out fully, nor are they at all afraid of impinging upon personal liberty in doing so. They demand uniformity in regard to small matters as well as in the acceptance of the more important standards of conduct.

What can one make of a nation, many people asked with Mr. H. G. Wells, which tolerates so many iniquities, which has made divorce a farcical

process, which continues to look up to many persons, Benjamin Franklin for example, whose morals were of the worst, and yet, as in the case of Maxim Gorky a few years ago, falls upon a Russian ferociously because his domestic arrangements were—Russian?

### Public Prejudice and the Press

The explanation I offer is that the great mass of the American people are very ignorant of foreign manners and customs, know very little about what goes on even in their own country, and imagine that the standards to which they are accustomed must be universal in their application. To this ignorance the American Press attunes its note. It believes that its readers expect moral indignation from them, and they take care to supply it, "good and plenty," as the American phrase goes. They, like the politicians, do not set up as leaders; they make it their rule to follow as nearly as they can what they believe to be the public desire.

The city populations are credulous beyond belief. They are hungry for sensation. They want some fresh thrill every day. The newspapers are, with of course some honourable exceptions, read for amusement, to pass the time, to get the stirring of interest or passion or emotion which the daily life in factory, office, store, subway or lift does not provide. Thus anything that is capable of exciting attention is written up with small regard for truth. "Sob-stories" are much in demand to draw the ready tear. Indignation of the frothiest kind is aroused by playing skilfully upon public prejudice.

### Oratory and the Mass Instinct

There may be insignificant differences of opinion within certain well-defined and narrow limits, such as the difference between Republicans and Democrats. There may even at moments in the life of the nation spring up divisions which seem to waken fierce animosities; an example of this was the Free Silver





#### CHOIR PRACTICE IN S. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK

New York became a Roman Catholic episcopal see in 1808, and an archdiocese in 1850. In that year the beautiful cathedral dedicated to S. Patrick was begun, to be completed in 1879, save for the Lady Chapel added in 1903. A large choir supplies the music for the services in this church, which in every respect is worthy of the high place it occupies in the Roman Catholic world

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

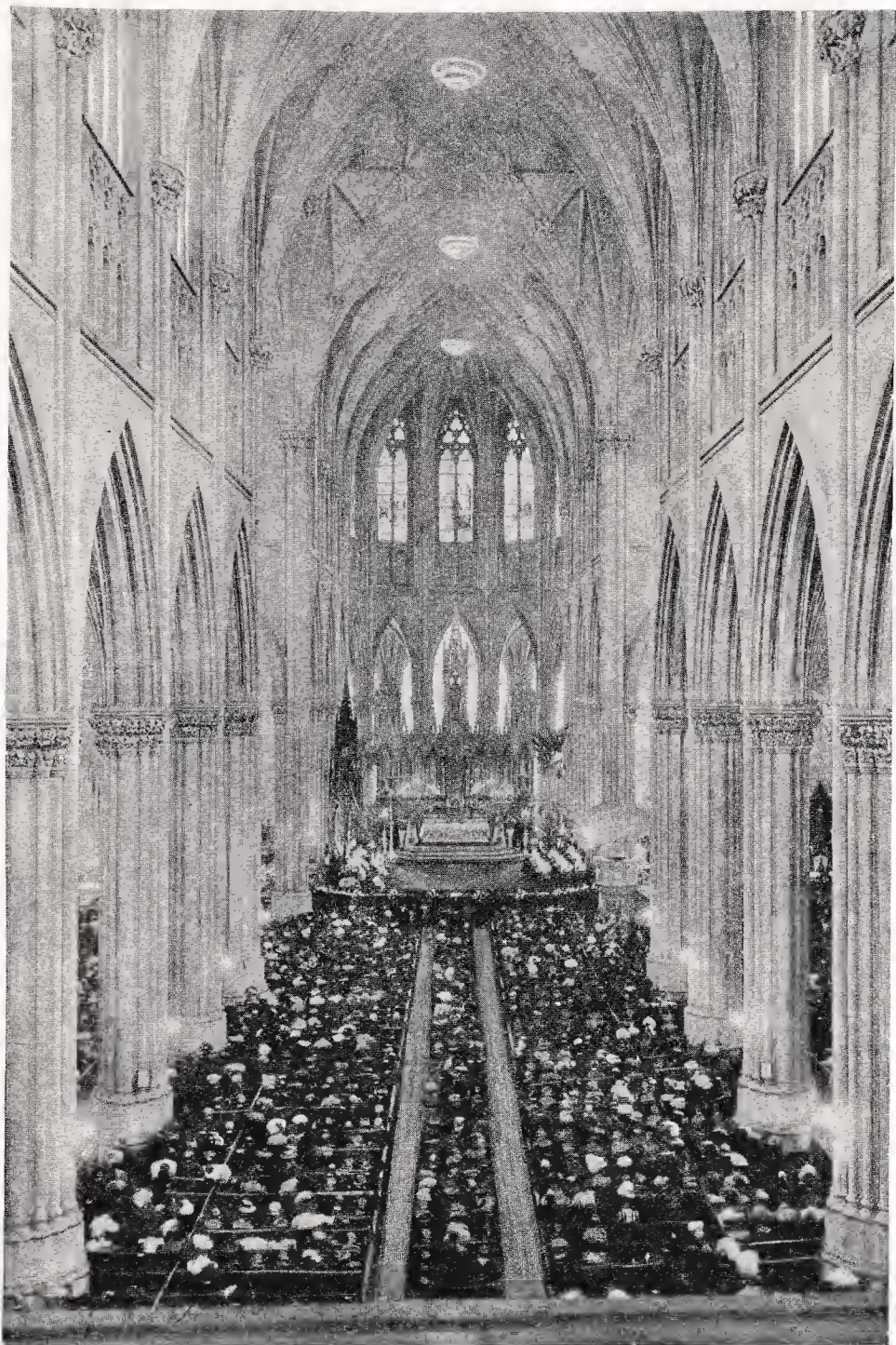
issue. But it died away as quickly as it came into being. No one took it seriously. It was an election cry. There are no perennial political plants in the American garden. All are annuals, torn up when they have served their purpose and thrown upon the rubbish heap.

As one travels over the United States one finds the mass of people in all the cities talking about the same things, using the same phrases, making the same jokes. Business has the foremost place in their conversation; after that the topics which the newspapers put

prominently forward. Even the same slang is heard from one end of the continent to the other. Vast as are the distances, the people in all the cities of the Union are more alike than those of, say, Sheffield and Bristol, or of Marseilles and Lille.

It is to the mass instinct that appeal is made by the proceedings which attend the election of a President. There is little argument, but a great deal of oratory. Not the reason but the senses of the voters are aimed at by the clever electioneers. Processions are marshalled many miles in length,





#### EASTER SUNDAY CONGREGATION IN S. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL

In S. Patrick's Cathedral, the Roman Catholics possess the finest ecclesiastical building in the United States. It stands in Fifth Avenue, between 50th and 51st Streets, a cruciform building of white marble in the decorated Gothic style, 400 feet long and 180 feet across the transepts, with beautiful spires and much good modern stained glass. Sitting and standing, 8,000 people can find place within it





#### CHURCH PARADE IN FIFTH AVENUE ANY SUNDAY MORNING

Six miles in length over all from Washington Square to the Harlem River, Fifth Avenue is famous especially for the long section known as Millionaires' Row, where the world's greatest plutocrats have their mansions fronting Central Park. Wide and well paved, and lined with palatial buildings, the Avenue is a parade ground for the wealth and fashion of the city, particularly on Sunday in the season

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



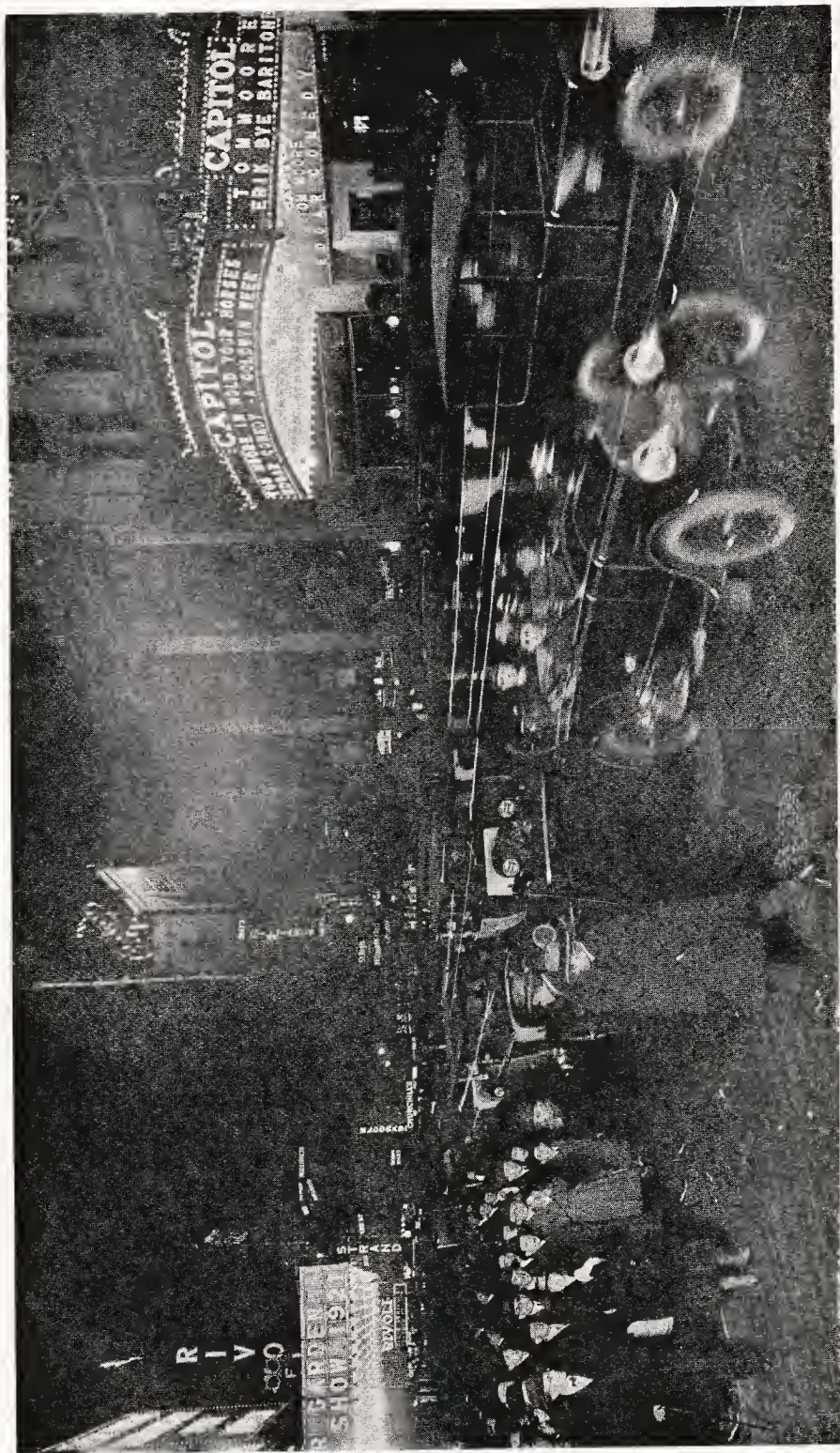


#### NEW YORK'S DAILY STREAMS OVER MANHATTAN BRIDGE

Hundreds of thousands of people daily cross the East river separating Brooklyn, "the dormitory of New York," from Manhattan, the business borough, by ferry, by tunnel, and by the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Williamsburg Bridges. These cars are passing under Manhattan Arch to the track on the lower deck of Manhattan Bridge, which has a footway and railway tracks on an upper deck

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*



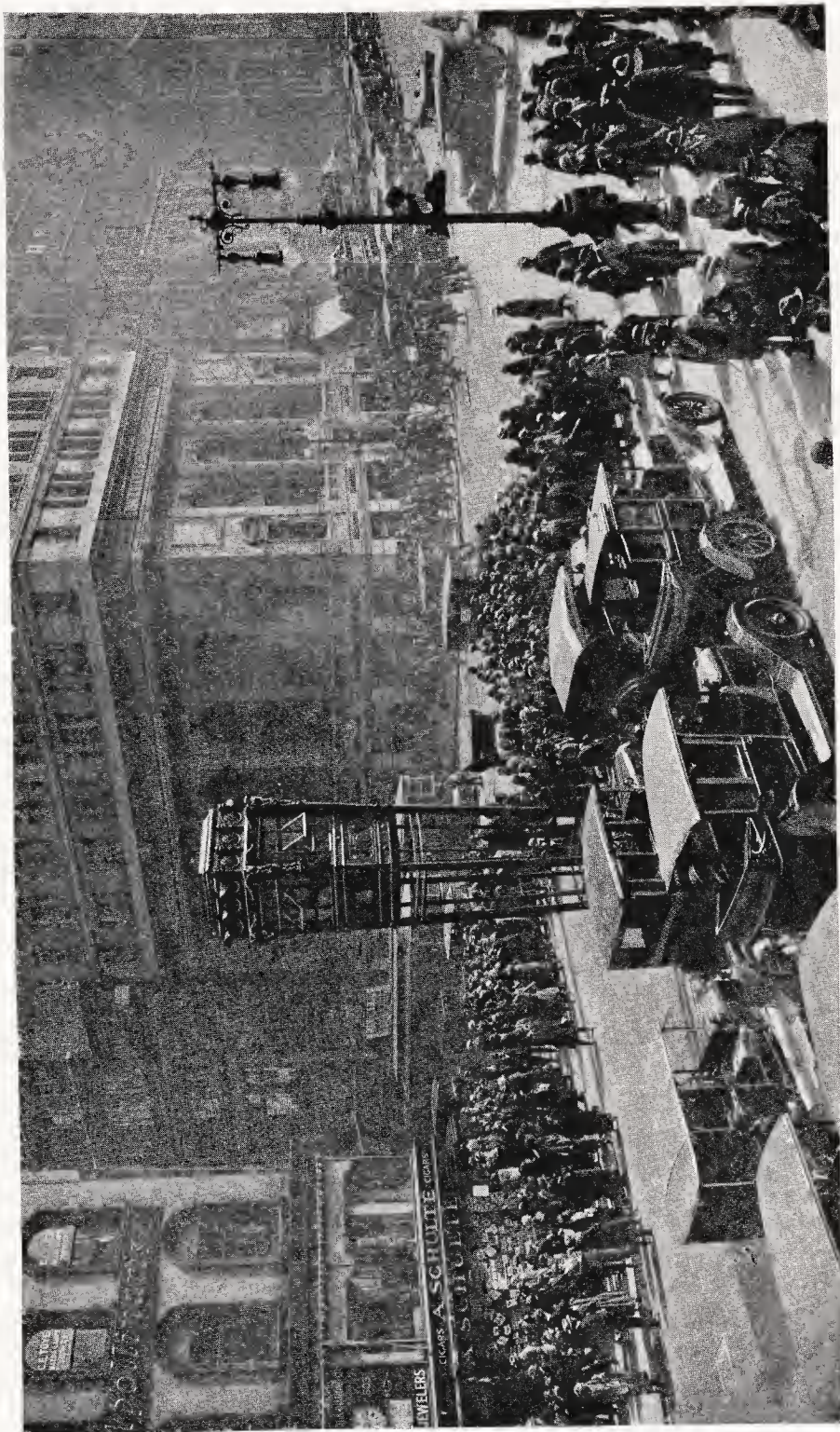


# NIGHT SHINES LIKE NOONDAY ALONG THE GREAT WHITE WAY OF ELECTRICITY-LOVING NEW YORK

New York is a city of late hours where with the aid of dazzling electricity night shines like the day. Broadway, when night falls, becomes the Great White Way, illumined by the names of theatres and restaurants spelled out in steady lamps, and lit to brighter splendour by leaping rainbows, crawling snakes, dancing figures, and zigzag lightning flashes all turning blazing publicity on to all manner of wares. Under this electric phantasmagoria an endless stream of motor vehicles moves up and down among swarming crowds of pleasure-seeking pedestrians

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





# BUSIEST CORNER IN THE HEART OF THE BUSINESS METROPOLIS OF THE UNITED STATES

There is continual turmoil and ceaseless movement in the streets of New York, and no brief description can convey a correct idea of the noise, the bustle, the rush, and the press which are part and parcel of the outdoor life of the great city. Fifth Avenue is the chief thoroughfare; here a variety of architecture meets the eye, pure and crosbred styles including Rococo, Gothic, and a flavour of Byzantine and Mauresque. The wide, well-paved avenue is beset with an endless moving throng of vehicles and pedestrians, and our photograph shows the new signal tower, installed near 42nd Street, whence street traffic is directed by New York policemen

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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with brass bands and gaudy banners, with men in uniform, men in sashes, men in coloured capes or hats of unusual hue, men carrying scarlet or yellow umbrellas, floats (or platforms) on wheels bearing groups of allegorical figures. Trades send detachments in costume—bakers in white, broom-makers shouldering gilt brooms, glass-blowers carrying glass swords. As many as a hundred thousand have been known to march in such demonstrations.

### Propaganda by Processions

George Stevens, the famous correspondent of the "Daily Mail," who watched one take five hours and ten minutes to pass the window where he sat in Chicago, wrote of it: "The eye was blinded with colour, the ear deaf with music, the head dazed with the effort to get it all into focus. There was more colour and more noise and more men than you could conceive were in the whole world—a world of brilliant bunting and brass and horses, and moving men, men, men, till you gave up and let it sweep over you and conquer you and absorb you, annihilated into its titanic self."

### Influence of the Pilgrim Fathers

It is the demonstrative character of the Americans which distinguishes them from the race which sent out their ancestors to colonise Virginia and Massachusetts. By some the origin of it is sought in the admixture with the primal stock of Latin and Slav, of German Scandinavian elements. But it appeared before this admixture became considerable. Probably the Puritans who made New England, no less than the earliest Virginians, had a liking for outward show and spectacle. The Pilgrims even could not go to meeting on Sunday without a little ceremony. Their descendants have the same taste.

From Elizabethan and Jacobean colonists the Americans derived other of their still noticeable traits. In that age the English were of a material

habit of mind. It was only in his old age that Shakespeare indulged in fancy. His feet all through maturity walked the solid earth. Ben Jonson never left the concrete for the fanciful. All the dramatists who made England a nest of singing-birds, whether they supped on horrors or held up their mirrors at the angle of comedy, put all their ideas into material form.

Materialism goes with the demonstrative character. It means believing in nothing that cannot be apprehended by the senses. Tell a citizen of Chicago that there is a strong feeling in favour of some candidate among his fellow-citizens. "Is that so?" he says, and gives your assurance no further thought. Show him one hundred thousand men who are prepared to show their favour by walking in procession and dressing up: that makes an impression.

### Meaning of "The Almighty Dollar"

The Americans have the reputation of being worshippers of money. They are supposed to care for business because they can make money by it. The truth is that they respect money simply because they respect the qualities by which it is earned. In itself they do not value it. No nation spends it more freely or more generously. I never met or even heard of an American miser. I cannot remember ever reading of one in fiction. The dollar is "almighty" in one way: it can purchase anything: or it may be more correct to say that there was a time when it could purchase anything. But it was never worshipped. Men who inherit large fortunes in the United States are not respected for their riches. They are despised, made fun of.

Dollars are the material proof of success. That is why they are valued. By the same token devotion to business is the one and only method by which most Americans can hope to show what stuff is in them. They long to prove their worth before the world. Success in business is their easiest road to the



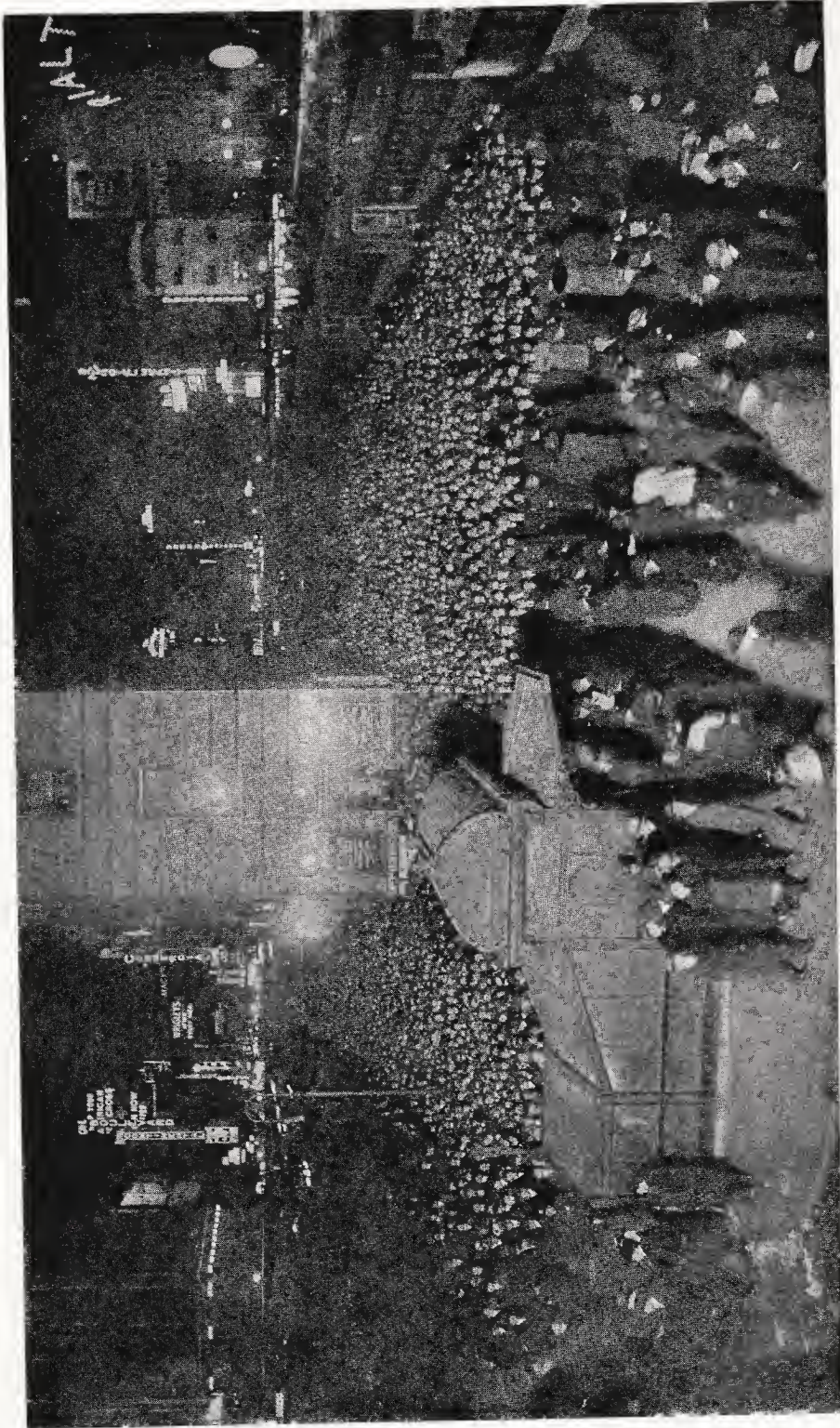


#### AFTER THE UNVEILING OF THE NEW TRAFFIC TOWER IN NEW YORK

In the place of the old tower, considered an eyesore, this solid bronze traffic tower now rears its head in Fifth Avenue, in New York City. It is of handsome construction, being made entirely of ornamental bronze. The designer was awarded first prize for this admirable work of art, which undoubtedly helps to beautify the city's most famous thoroughfare—the centre of wealth and fashion

*Photo, Kadel & Herbert*



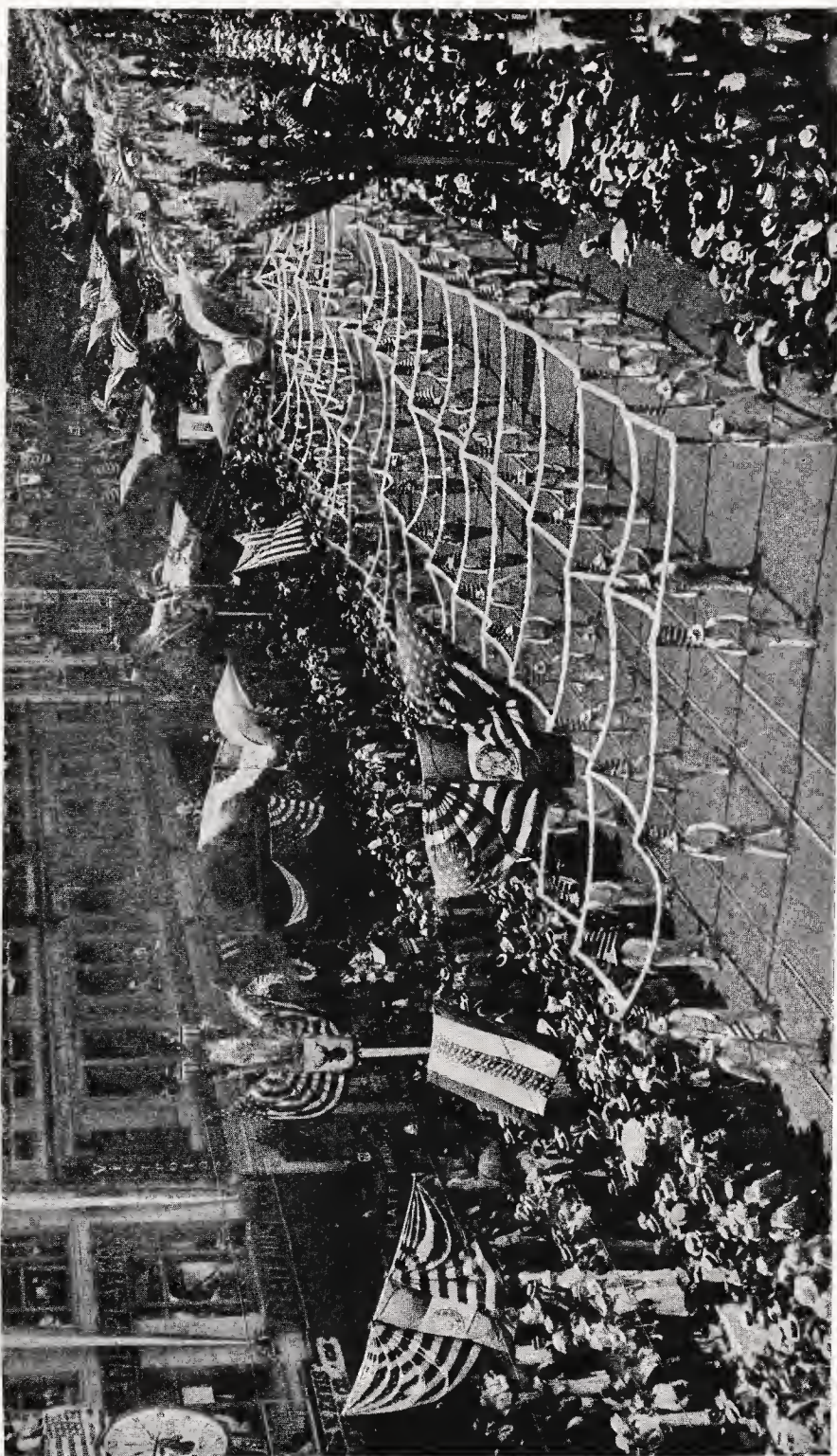


# NEW YORKERS GATHERED IN BROADWAY AT NIGHT TO LEARN THE LATEST ELECTION RESULTS

One of the unforgettable sights of New York is Broadway at night, with the names of its theatres and restaurants picked out in brilliant points of electric light. Always animated, the great thoroughfare is never so packed with humanity as at election-time, when dense crowds gather about the offices of the "New York Times," near 42nd Street, to read the bulletins issued throughout the night of the results of the elections all over the country. Similar night scenes are enacted in every large city of the Union, so intense and universal is the political excitement

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





# MAMMOTH PARADE OF THE GREAT BROTHERHOOD OF THE ELKS THROUGH THE STREETS OF LOS ANGELES

Americans seem to have an instinctive passion for demonstrations, and from the purely spectacular point of view the processions organized by propagandists to popularise their various movements leave nothing to be desired. Los Angeles, the beautiful city of California, is a favourite venue for conventions of all kinds, which put enormous sums of money into the pockets of the citizens. Here is shown a single section of a gigantic parade by the Elks, one of the leading friendly societies in the U.S.A., founded in New York City by an English actor and now numbering more than 1,500,000 members

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### CLAMOUR IN "PADDY'S MARKET" ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Its noise is the characteristic that most painfully affects visitors to New York. Electric railways borne overhead upon iron pillars and trams roaring their rapid way over streets paved with granite blocks keep up an incessant din which in the congested districts on the east side is intensified by the polyglot clamour of hucksters in the street markets, especially on Saturday afternoon

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

attainment of their ambition. That is why so many of them give up to business the best of their lives. To them commerce is not merely a means to earn a living. It is through commerce that they express themselves, as the sculptor does in marble or the poet in verse. Their horizon is bounded by material achievement.

Is it unfair to trace something of this back to the Puritan stock? Were they not materialists in their way? They would not consent to any institution for which they could not find warrant in the Bible. What was written was

written. Unless it was down in black and white between the covers of Holy Scripture, they would have no part or lot in it. That was why they left England for Holland, and why later they sailed from Holland for America. They were determined to read the Word of God literally; they shunned all contact with those who would not do as they did. They could not be content even to live in the same country with "those that walked in darkness." Is it fantastic to trace back to the Pilgrims the American desire for uniformity, for a world in which all





#### MARKETING IN THE TENEMENT DISTRICT "WAY DOWN EAST"

Almost incredible overcrowding still persists in the tenement quarter of New York, perhaps the most densely populated spot in the world. In the small portion of Manhattan Island, south of 14th Street, and east of the Bowery, more than half a million people are herded together. Aliens from every land gather here, and their street markets ring with a bewildering confusion of tongues

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*

accept the same standards of life, use the same expressions, and wear the same clothes?

Nowhere is fashion so powerful a slave-master as in the Land of the Free. At one time everybody will have their boots narrowed to a sharp point in front of the toes; at another all boots must carry a hideous large bump above the toes. The style of hat for each season, the cut of men's suits and women's "shirt-waists" (as they call blouses), even the shape of collars and the patterns of neckties are decreed. In summer all Americans up to fifty

wear identical costume, consisting of trousers supported by a narrow belt of leather, coat, no waistcoat, tie neatly secured to a print shirt by an unobtrusive "stick-pin." Very sensible, this dress, and worn with a pleasant regard for appearances. But sometimes one cannot help feeling that a shade more expression of individuality might be refreshing.

Nowhere has advertisement been more studied than in the United States, nowhere is it more effective. The two main lines of recommendation are these: (1) If everyone has it, can you be



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without it? (2) "There's a difference." The first appeals to the mass instinct, the anxiety to look and act and think and talk like everyone else. The second bases itself upon the hopeful, enterprising side of the American nature. When once an Englishman has settled down to some brand of tooth-paste, some make of bread, some kind of breakfast food, he sticks to it. No amount of advertising will tempt him away from it. The American is more open-minded. He is ready to believe that there may be something better, something "with a difference." He is inclined for adventure, for experiment.

That open-mindedness distinguishes American life in all its material aspects. Thought and sentiment must be fenced

round, they are fixed and immovable. Social behaviour must conform to certain standards. But against all that must be set the magnificent American refusal to be bound by what is usual in mechanics, in methods of business, in industrial organization, in all the material activities of existence. The Englishman's placid willingness to go on doing a certain thing in a certain way "because it has always been done that way" finds no counterpart in the United States, save in the region of the spirit and the mind.

Men who have heaped together vast riches by striking out with daring disregard of tradition into new and uncharted waters of trade, men even who in their business have employed



JUST TWO LITTLE PICKANINNIES

The little "black nigger chilluns" of the South are happy enough in their native haunts, tumbling about the log-cabins in careless infantile play, and stuffing themselves with corn-cake and sundry scraps of food. But the bigger "chilluns" in the mill and field work like grown-ups—little stunted specimens of humanity, with hardship writ large on their pinched features

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### AMONG THE BLACK POPULATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES

The Republic is doing much to ameliorate the condition of her nine million negroes—that vast alien body of African origin which presents so many difficulties to the state legislation. The negro, though in the United States, is certainly not of it; nevertheless, he is responding eagerly to educational influences, is growing more thrifty and reliable, and developing into a property owner

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

methods which are scarcely distinguishable from crime, continue to attend the church or chapel to which their parents took them as children, continue to profess the same attachments as their parents felt to the code of morality, the explanation of the universe, the meaning of life which that church or chapel taught in their childhood. In this direction "What was good enough for our fathers is good enough for us" remains the creed of the mass of American business men.

But if you asked them to apply that motto to their business concerns, you would be considered insane!

Together with the ingenuity of the Americans in devising new machinery, new arrangements for getting more quickly and more cheaply at what they want, there has been supposed to go a

"lack of thoroughness." This is a peculiarly English reproach. They certainly do not aim at the same high finish which is the mark of English workmanship. They decide what will serve for the purpose immediately in view; beyond that they do not go. Instances of this could be quoted without number. Methods of cultivation are not as elaborate as on older soil. Factory methods are more rough-and-ready. The aim of American business men is to "get the business," and in order to get it, they have created organizations which are thorough for their purpose down to the most meticulous details.

Consider the department store, the shop covering acres of ground where everything that man, and more important, everything that woman needs



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can be bought under one roof. This has been elaborated in America to an extent unknown before, at once to the public advantage, and as a money-making machine of the most ruthless and efficient design.

Prices are "cut" in order that certain "lines" may be got rid of with complete disregard of anything but the momentary gain. For example, one of the biggest of the department stores bought up some years ago a stock of bicycles which had been made to sell at £20 apiece. The manufacturers were in difficulties. They were glad to let the machines go cheap. A slight alteration was made in the gearing; the bicycles were then named after the proprietor of the store, and were offered at £13. As

they did not go off quickly enough at that price, it was dropped to £6 10s., and they were promptly got rid of. Even if no profit had been made, the advertisement was of immense value.

"Deals" of this character win universal admiration, except from small competitors in the lines which are exploited. They help to explain why business is the career which attracts most American young men and employs the best brains in the country. It is not staid and dull. It is an adventure. It gives scope for imagination, even for humour. It holds out possibilities of making a fortune by a single lucky stroke. It sifts out the capable and the quick-witted from the merely plodding and industrious. "Give the



"WHEN I WAS PLAYING WITH MY BROTHER, HAPPY WAS I"

This photograph, snapped a short distance from the banks of the Suwannee river, makes an excellent illustration for the second verse of the best-loved of all plantation songs: "The Old Folks at Home"—that famous classic of American balladry in which Stephen Foster, born nearly a hundred years ago, immortalised the river flowing through the states of Georgia and Florida

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*



world something it wants and no matter how young you are, it will give you in return whatever material reward you like to name."

Half the novels that won wide circulation a dozen years ago used to be about the successes of young business men. The stories in the "Saturday Evening Post," a periodical which prints millions of copies and indicates the taste of the average American, are often upon these lines still. There has come a reaction from the purely material view of life, and books which have in them what is called "uplift" have won popularity. But business remains, and is bound to remain for a very long while yet, the most prominent interest in American life.

Unlike English business, it makes men adaptable. They pass from one occupation to another with ease. Failure in one does not leave any mark, does not suggest incompetence. There are proprietors of widespread businesses who tried many times before they found their feet. Many a highly-paid manager will relate his experiences in half a dozen different trades.

The same qualities, if they are applied pertinaciously, may win success in any walk of life, but the American will not be content with the first opening that he sees. He will make the best of it while he looks round for something else. He goes on looking round until he feels he has got something to which he can apply himself heart and soul.

A change has been coming over this feature of American life. As the country has filled up, as in the east



#### IN "MAMMIE'S" SHELTERING ARMS

The "mammie," or coloured nurse of the South, exists only for the babies committed to her care, and cherishes them with all the fervour of her motherly nature. Often she remains with her "youngsters" until they marry and then nurses their babies

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

especially, conditions have become fixed, opportunities have become fewer. The feeling so common in England that a man who has a good job had better stick to it and be satisfied, now finds expression in America also. In the west there still abound golden chances, existence is still fluid. In the east, where it has crystallised, the probability is about equal that a man will stay in whatever line he has chosen to begin with. Those who are conscious of more than usual capacity push out into some other line. The others are afraid to take any risk.

As the country settles down, there is also a shortening of the rope which used to be allowed to business adventurers. During the early years of this century the cry against the rich men who were



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supposed to be aiming at the enslavement of the people by means of colossal "rings" which would control the supply and therefore fix the prices of all necessities of life, was very loud and fierce. The novel in which Upton Sinclair described, with some exaggeration, the process of "packing" meat aroused a storm of indignation. The source of this indignation was not so much the inhuman treatment of the workers in "The Jungle," which it was the author's desire to expose and extirpate, as the nausea produced by his revelations of the manner in which tinned meat was prepared and packed.

A public inquiry was ordered into the state of Packing-town, as the stockyard and canning factory district of Chicago was called. The packers



### ABILITY REWARDED

High school graduate and college student, his all-round ability won for him nomination to the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis



### AFTER LIFE'S DUTIES LIFE'S PLEASURES

This is no "Broadway Stuff," but a real hardworking cotton-picker, whose year's work is completed and who is now taking life easy in his own particular way. For the moment he has not even a dim recollection of those toilsome plantation days

*Photos, Underwood & Underwood*

themselves hastily put their houses in order. Shortly after the scare I went through several of the yards and factories and found prevailing a state of cleanliness which seemed almost as exaggerated as Upton Sinclair's picture of filth and carelessness. The girls engaged in putting the meats in tins had a "manicure parlour" attached to their department and were obliged to submit their nails for frequent treatment.

The tinned meat trade was damaged by "The Jungle" and the outcry against trusts became more insistent. President Roosevelt took it up. The courts were asked under an anti-Trust Law to





UNFAILING COMFORT

To this aged "mammie" enjoying a quiet smoke beside her log cabin, the pipe is an old friend, not a concession to the mode

dissolve certain combinations whose operations, it was said, were to the disadvantage of the community.

The attacks died away after a short time. Public interest, more fickle in the United States than in any other democracy, was attracted by other more exciting topics. Yet the violence of the short-lived tempest had accomplished in a brief time what an agitation upon sober, unsensational lines would have taken years to bring about. The trusts were frightened into less cynically piratical behaviour. Their claws were cut by legal enactment and decision. Most valuable result of all, it was

made clear that business which dealt in articles or systems of "public utility" could not be a private matter any longer, and could not be allowed to follow the old practices of free competition. It was established as a principle that regulation of such business in the public interest was necessary; that the advantage of the community outweighed the profit of powerful "corporations" or trusts.

About the same time began another manifestation of the cleansing fire which burned in the spirits of American reformers. This was the campaign against corruption in municipal government. Here also the magazines proved themselves forcible engines for the awakening of the public conscience. The writers who attacked mayors and

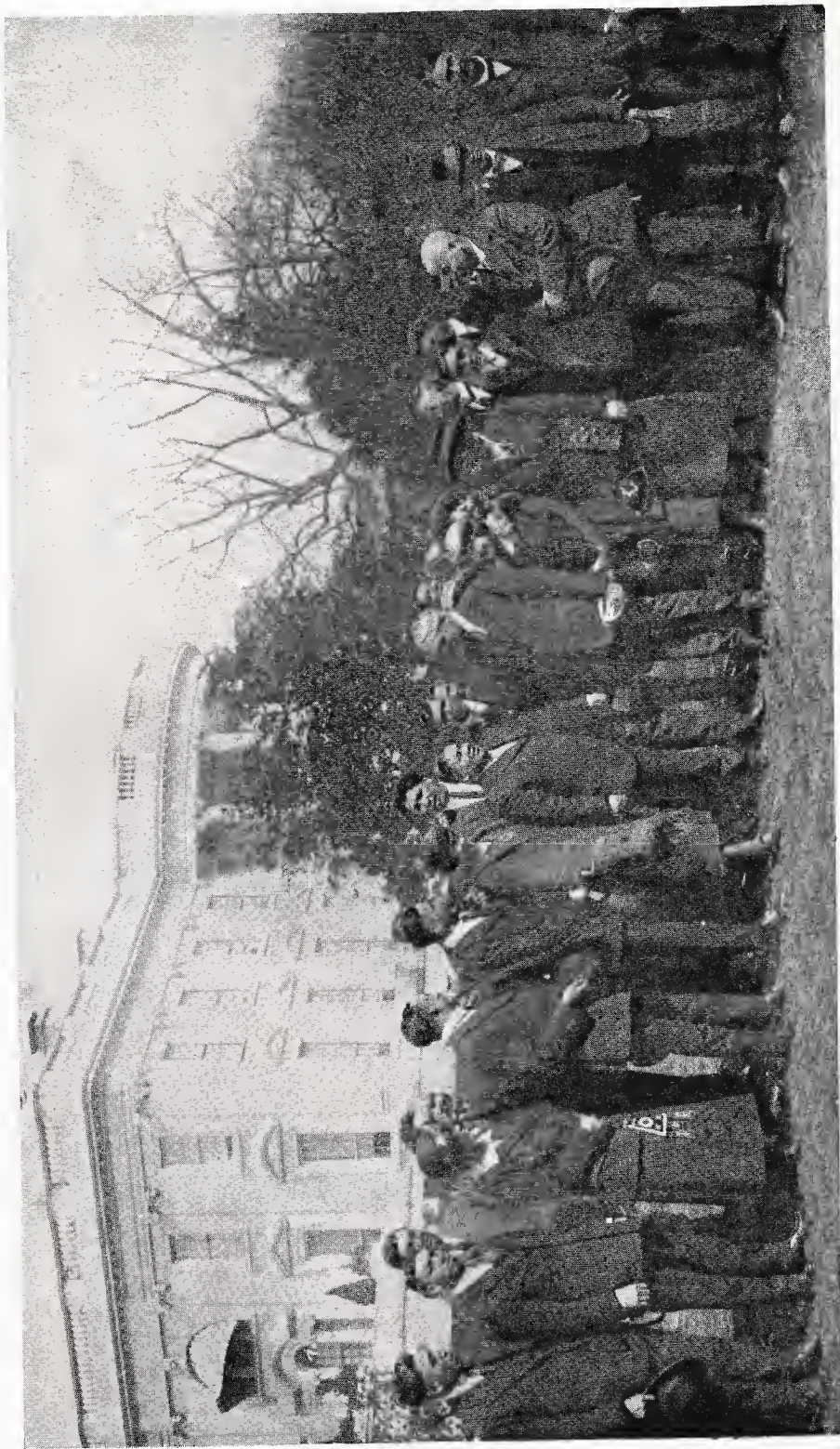


CELEBRATING HIS 115TH BIRTHDAY

As the keeper of the grounds, "Uncle Tom" Cotton was known to every person who had ever visited the resort at Pinehurst, North Carolina. His mottoes: "Love everybody," "Keep busy," "Never worry," have helped him, he declares, to reach 115

*Photos, Underwood & Underwood*





PRESIDENT HARDING WITH A GROUP OF INDIANS IN THE WHITE HOUSE GROUNDS AT WASHINGTON

The White House, the corner-stone of which was laid by General Washington, is the official residence of the President of the United States and was first occupied in 1800 by John Adams. President Harding is here seen with some Indians who have come from all parts of the States to request the appointment of one of their race as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. On another occasion, full of moment for the American Indians, Chief Buffalo Bear of the Sioux tribe, whose photograph appears in page 5060, petitioned the President to set aside a holiday to commemorate the 2,000 Indians killed in the Great War

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*





# APPLYING THE BRANDING IRON TO A YOUNG STEER WHILE LASSOS CHECK RESISTANCE

Periodical "round-ups" take place on the ranches for the purpose of branding the young cattle. Parties of horsemen, well practised in the art, single out the young, unbranded steers from the rest by skilful riding, and a deft throw of the lasso brings the animal to the ground. Then, while the captive animal writhes like a fish on a line perhaps a second moose will descend and secure one of its wildly-kicking legs and the brander applies his red-hot iron with a sizzle and a puff of smoke. The animal is, however, a good deal more frightened than hurt and, a few minutes later, forgets all about it

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*





**OKLAHOMA COW-PUNCHERS WATCH AN EXHIBITION OF LASSOING**  
 Oklahoma State lies between Texas and Kansas and its undulating plains support much cattle. These are tended by men who, in their dress, still show traces of the "wild and woolly West," popularised by schoolboy fiction and the cinematograph. The cowboys know their own reputation, and are sometimes inclined to give the stranger a little of what he expects

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*

boards of aldermen and city councillors for mismanaging the affairs entrusted to them and for taking bribes, knew that they could get the ear of the nation for a little while.

They must therefore, they saw, exaggerate the evil; they must write in a style that would cause sensation and set everyone talking. They must denounce individuals, describe in detail particular instances of corrupt practice, give the impression that guilt was widespread, if not universal.

That is how American agitations have to be conducted. It is no use telling people the truth quietly. They must be shaken by it, roused to fury,

induced to demand instant remedy. In other lands the belief grew that American municipal government was more corrupt than any other. "Graft" was looked upon as something that was customary in local affairs of American cities, something that was peculiar to the American Continent. It was not understood that over-statement is required in order to induce the nation to pay heed.

In all countries there is municipal corruption. In some it is certainly more flagrant than it ever was in the United States. It is often accepted as a necessary part of the order of things and nothing is said about it. The very



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attacks upon it which were made by American reformers proved that it was not inherent in the system, not tolerated by the mass of the people, nothing more than a cancerous growth which could be cut away. What the agitation brought into most striking relief was the readiness of the American people to try experiments in municipal government that aimed at making corruption impossible and at improving their cities for the benefit of all classes of their inhabitants.

The form which has been taken by the new city governments is in most cases

that which was first employed at Galveston after the city had been ruined by a tidal wave. The citizens entrusted the whole business of clearing up the mess and rebuilding to a small commission. They saw that the usual number of officials all of them elected by the voters was a hindrance to getting things done with rapidity and vigour. This plan spread and was in most places which tried it found to work well, though there were some failures.

Another change which was supposed to be a further step towards managing the affairs of a city as those of private



**FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF HOOF AND HORN: THE UNION STOCKYARDS**  
Chicago's stockyards are among the wonders of the world. Every year over sixteen million animals are assembled there. The yards cover five hundred acres and supply the great canned meat industry located in the same huge city. The animals are slaughtered wholesale by various ingenious devices, so that, of a pig, it is claimed that nothing is lost for export but the grunt

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*





#### MOUNT VERNON, HOME OF AMERICA'S FIRST PRESIDENT

George Washington inherited this pleasant Virginia home from his brother Lawrence in 1752. The house is built of wood and overlooks the River Potomac from a hill two hundred feet high. The estate was purchased by an association of ladies and is open for visitors who may see there the room in which the great man died, and on the balcony tiles brought from the Isle of Wight

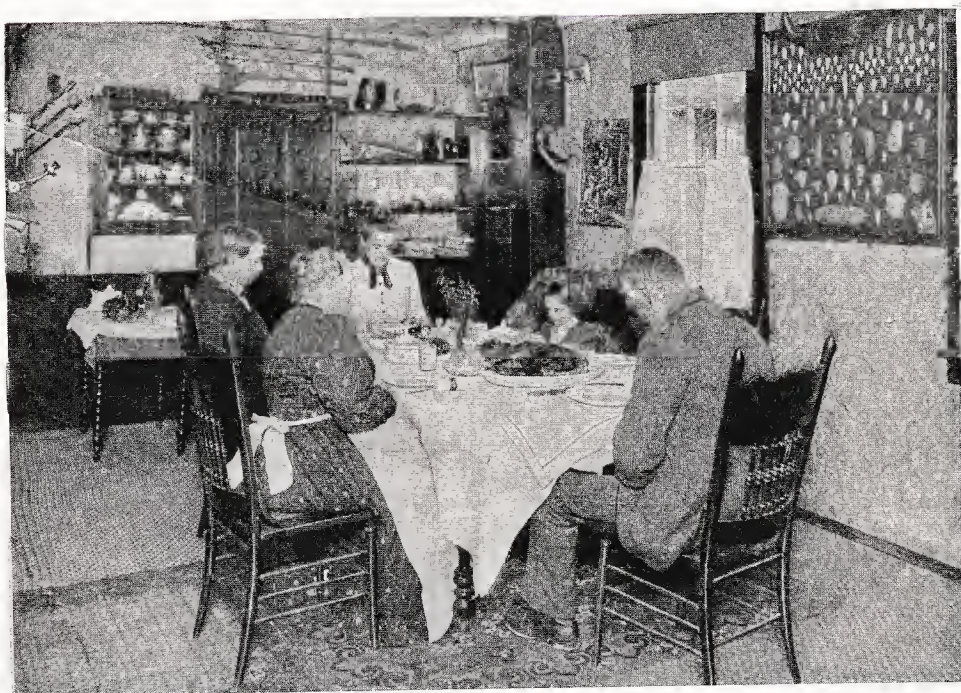
*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*

persons are managed was to make the mayor the one responsible manager: this was at one time warmly advocated, but the commission plan held the field more strongly.

The one-man system, however, found favour in another shape. At Dayton, Ohio, in a time of crisis caused by the overflowing of the Mississippi, there was sore need of energy and initiative. The citizens decided to appoint a "city manager" and to make him responsible, giving him the same power that the manager of a private concern would exercise. This worked well and was copied by many other cities.

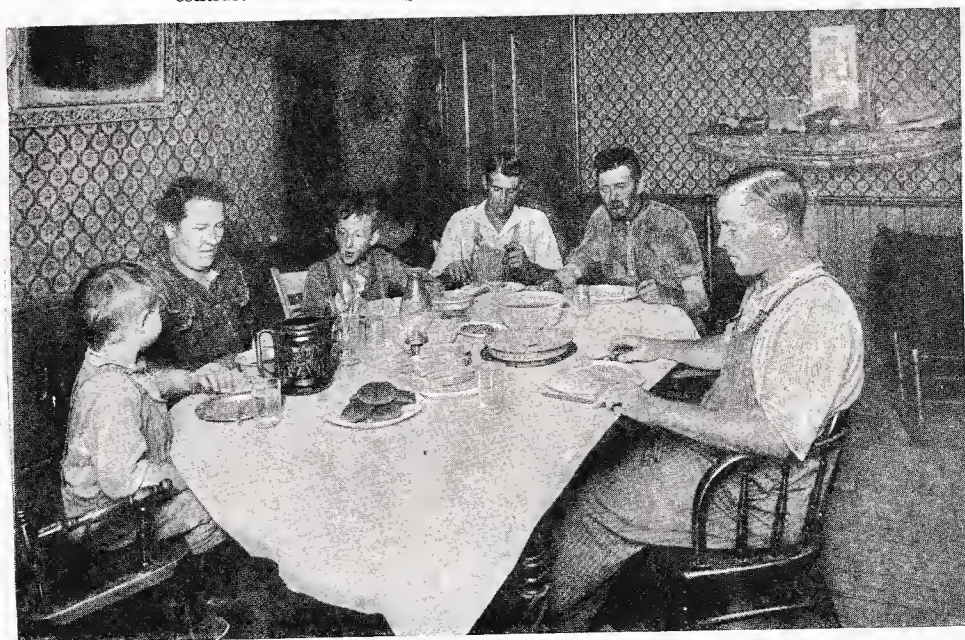
There are in the American character two main features. One is absorption in business, not so much, as I have suggested, for the purpose of making money for money's sake, as with the aim of showing superior qualities of will and brain. The other is idealism. No one who knows the American people well can overlook their desire to be better than they are. It is a desire often overlaid for a while, often forgotten in some sudden rush of anger or excitement; but it is permanent, while the other feelings pass quickly. If it had not existed, if the greed and callousness of business competition had been





#### FATHER ASKS A BLESSING ERE THE FAMILY FALL TO

For Sunday dinner there is a special spread in this New England farmstead and everyone is in clothes that are felt to be suitable to the occasion. Round the walls will be noticed a collection of ancient flint instruments, scrapers, arrow and spear-heads and harpoons, all dug up from the farm. In contrast to this archaeological exhibition is the telephone on the left.



#### ROUGH PLenty AT THE END OF A FARMING DAY

Many a farmer pioneer has left Europe for the U.S.A., and after years of risk and work at length found himself in his own house on his own land and with sons round the family table at meal-times. A glance at the peaked, rough face of the father, heading the table, and another at his broad-shouldered sons will show the strides that an American country population may make in a generation.

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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unchecked by it, anarchy would have supervened.

The wish to improve can be traced in the smallest matters of daily life. Every American uses various toilet preparations designed to keep the hair, the skin, the teeth, in good order. Time and thought are devoted to methods of improving appearance as well as health. Nowhere is more attention paid to diet, nowhere is so much money spent on food advertisements. And alongside puffs of this and that breakfast cereal, warranted to convert itself into fierce energy, or of preparations which the weakest digestions can assimilate, are seen offers of teaching by correspondence; of instruction through the post in any trade, profession or occupation; of assistance in strengthening will-power, in cultivating concentration, and in the enlargement of individual earning capacity.

From their earliest school years American children are filled with the conviction that no limit can be set to the development of their faculties and their fortunes. They start life believing that all careers are open to them if they choose to work hard and to improve themselves by every means in their power. Some say the climate is responsible—dry, invigorating, energy-producing; others attribute the cause to heredity, to the restless anxiety of the Puritan settlers in New England (who sent their descendants into every part of the Union) about their souls' health and their relations with God. Whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt that in the American mind there is a strong eagerness for betterment and firm faith in its possibility.

If you see American life as a struggle between these two forces, material competition which accepts conditions

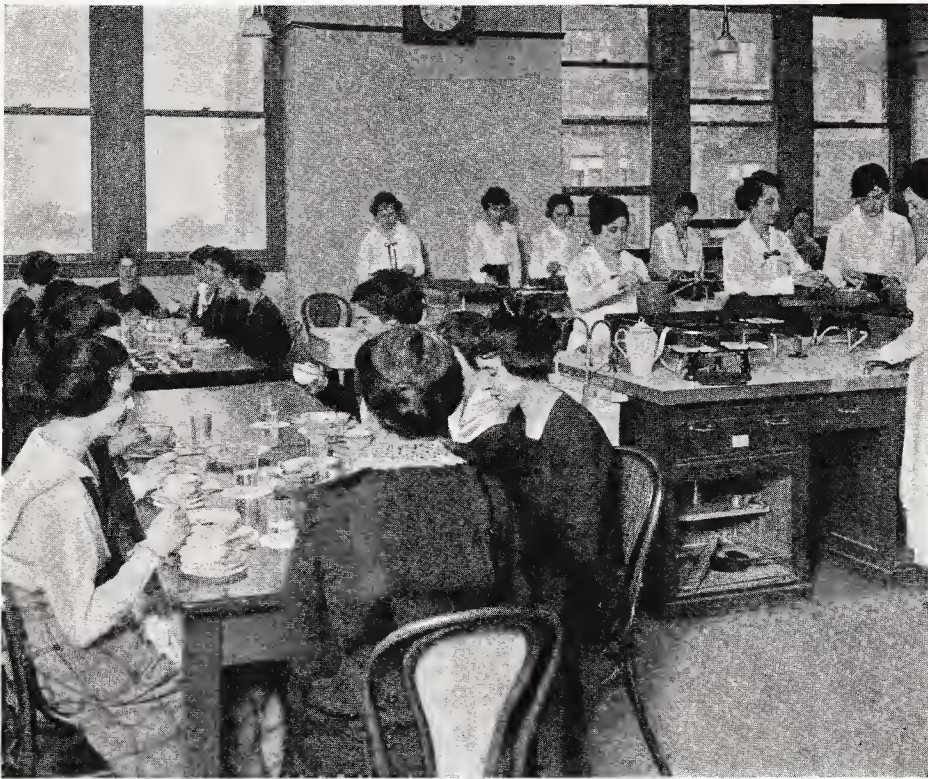


### WHEN THE NIGHT BRINGS NO SOLACE FOR THE DAY'S HEAT

If Chicago is one of America's most flourishing and live business centres it is also the place above all others to which attention has been drawn as a city of mean streets and evil conditions. In the hot season the night brings little relief. Here a weary mother has made her bed on the front doorstep, and from the "pram" a baby arm is thrust as if in exhaustion

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### PRACTICAL COOKERY IN AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Cookery, as a branch of domestic science, is carried out on ideal lines in American universities, as may be seen by an examination of the apparatus used by these students. Indeed, there is as much of the laboratory as of the kitchen about the class-room, for the student of cooking is required also to be a chemist and an expert on dietetics. Further, she must eat what she cooks

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

as it finds them and is impatient of the suggestion that any motive other than selfish interest should be given play, and idealism which is incessantly aiming at the elimination of selfish interest, then you will be able to explain to yourself many things that would otherwise remain a puzzle.

Very often a man who profits by flagrant abuses of public right and callous trampling on others will be found eagerly supporting movements to purge some kindred sphere of activity from similar evils. He is not insincere, he is mentally short-sighted.

It was very hard for the American of the last generation to persuade himself that any course which was profitable could be really wrong. The present generation has a better-developed social sense. The change has come about partly because the pendulum of feeling

was bound to swing away from unrestricted competition with its waste and cruelty; partly by the danger that the land, public utilities, means of production, government, everything might fall into the clutches of a few groups of industrial and financial organizers, heedless of any aspect of their activities save that of private gain and power, and dangerously ignorant of the catastrophe they were certain to cause.

Here we have the key to the strange contrasts and extremes which we discover as soon as we look beneath the surface of American life. In no country, for example, has the study of child welfare been carried further than in the United States. Nowhere are experiments in the training and teaching of children more readily made. Yet there is no country where child labour is so pitilessly exploited. Conditions which





IN A NEW ENGLAND FARMHOUSE: AN OLD-FASHIONED COUPLE

With whitened hair in the winter of their life the husbandman and his wife look back on many ploughings and many a harvest. There is a sentimental tradition of agriculture about New England though the rocky soil is little suited to farming compared with the lands of the West. Each year more farms stand empty and the young generation goes citywards, leaving its parents behind

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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were abolished in England three-quarters of a century ago still exist in the collieries of Pennsylvania, in the Southern cotton-mills, in factories widely scattered over the Union.

Even in New England child labour is used to swell the profits of the wealthy

Reaction soon came, and once it had begun, it went ahead quickly.

That all abuses, all cruelties, could be excused by the money advantage drawn from them was never a doctrine approved by the American people. When they became aware that the



### THROAT AND TEETH INSPECTION AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL

Education provided in the American public school is not regarded in any way as a charity, but as a fair return for rates and taxes, like the fire brigade. These schools correspond both to the Council and private school of England, and draw their pupils from the corresponding classes, and the spirit is not only democratic but also co-educational. Each state has its own public school system

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

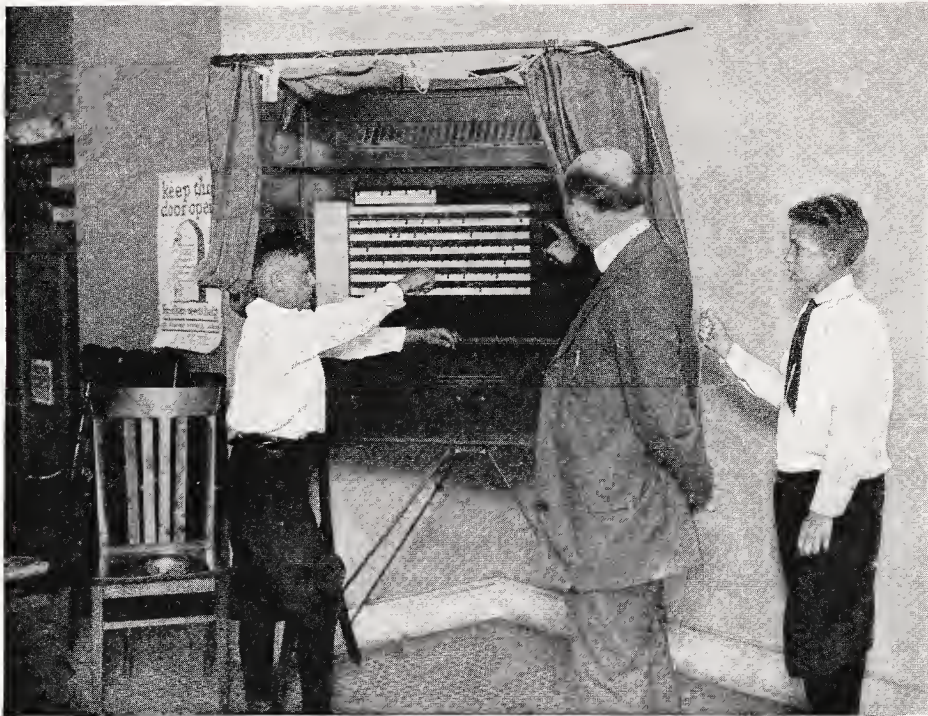
manufacturer. In Massachusetts not long ago the Hon. J. F. Carey, member of the House of Representatives, told how small boys packed cloth into chemical bleaching vats, working naked and being bleached themselves until their bodies looked like those of lepers.

The last years of the nineteenth and the early years of this century were the worst years in the United States, the years in which business was worshipped with the most inhuman rites, in which idealism could make little headway against the universal desire to be rich.

practice of Big Business was based upon that anti-Christian, anti-social creed, they revolted from it with a movement of horrified indignation. They set to work to "clean" not only business, but public life also.

A new type arose, the young enthusiast for a saner, kindlier relation between classes. Often it was a young woman who took the lead in reform movements. Many a college graduate of independent means, instead of taking to mercantile pursuits or to a profession, threw himself into the battle against





#### YOUNG AMERICA LEARNS THE USE OF THE VOTING MACHINE

Election voting has raised so many complications and caused so much time to be wasted in re-counts in America, that various kinds of vote-recording machines have been permitted as constitutional in various states. A machine which has had widespread use provides a separate key for each candidate, the keys being numbered and lettered in rows according to party and office

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

privilege and corruption. The idealists who had been flouted and despised by the "bosses" and other party managers had now to be taken into account.

When Mr. Roosevelt wanted a new party to make him President for the third time, having failed to induce the Republicans to give him their nomination, it was to the idealists that he appealed. Those who gathered round him were not strong enough to carry him to the White House, but the result of their intervention between the two old parties was nevertheless to put an idealist there. The split Republican vote gave the Democrats victory, and their candidate was Woodrow Wilson.

Those who hold that "there's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will," can point to the election of President Wilson as proof of their contention. If Mr. Roosevelt had never been President, it is most unlikely that Mr. Wilson would have got the

Democratic nomination. If President McKinley had not been assassinated there would have been no President Roosevelt, who succeeded in accordance with the provision that when a President dies in office, the Vice-President automatically succeeds him.

Mr. Roosevelt appealed over the heads of the "bosses" to the people, and the people gave him a second term. He did not break with his party, but he was strong enough to lead it instead of letting the party organization lead him. He did not take sides decisively against Big Business, but he let business men see that if they did not keep within the law, the law would, in his own familiar phrase, "get after them." He shook his Big Stick in a manner which pleased the Progressives more often than it gave satisfaction to those who were all for "leaving things alone."

The Presidency of Mr. Taft, wittily described as "a man of the very best



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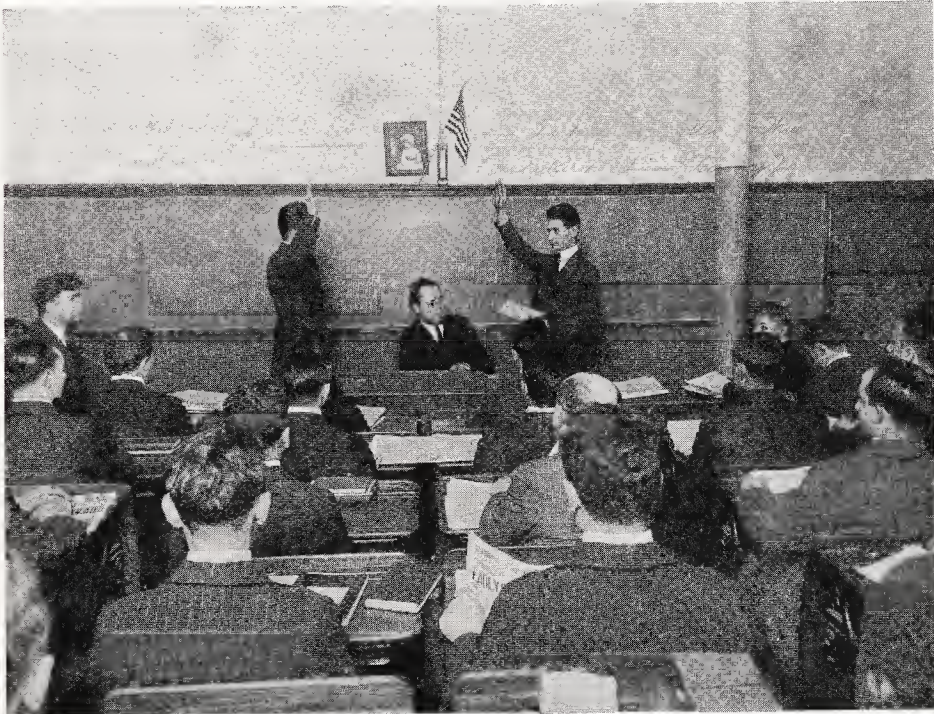
intentions, surrounded by a number of people who know exactly what they want," swelled the ranks of the idealists. The Progressive Party which they formed received support in every part of the country. It was clear to the Democratic managers that they could not rely upon a candidate of the usual type. They must have a man who understood and supported the new order in public life, the new standard set up for private business. They neither liked nor trusted idealists, but they saw that they must have as their candidate for the Presidency a man with ideals.

In Mr. Woodrow Wilson, then governor of the state of New Jersey, they found what they were looking for. He had been only a short time in politics, but in that short time he had proved that his face was towards the rising, not towards the setting, sun. Historian

and professor, he had been elected principal of Princeton University on account of his courage and executive force. In that post he had not been entirely successful. There was a time when he contemplated applying for a pension and retiring to write more history.

It was not until he entered public life that he found his true sphere of action. He showed unexpected mastery of political weapons. He even turned them against the "bosses" who had made him governor and expected him to show gratitude in the usual way.

Thus he drew upon himself the eyes of a wider range of spectators than that which, in the ordinary course of events, takes interest in the doings of a state governor, and, when the time came to nominate a Democratic candidate for the highest position in the land, the choice fell upon him. He was not the



### NEW AMERICANS LEARNING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Immigration is America's greatest problem, and the legislative authorities have been at pains to deal with the task of turning peoples of every nation into good citizens of one. In the photograph a class of aliens has been assembled for the purpose of assimilating the nature of the oath of allegiance.

These classes, held in the evening, are an important part of the system of alien absorption

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### CITIZENS IN THE MAKING UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS IN A STATE SCHOOL

It is usual for all classes to send their sons to the same State schools up to the age of ten or thereabouts, and the son of the President and of the man who delivers his groceries learn side by side as a matter of course. There are eight grades and the ordinary age of entry is six or seven, while special kindergartens cater for children from four years old. Foreign languages and the classics are left in the hands of the high schools, which the more fortunate pupils may enter at sixteen

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



first choice of the wire-pullers. They intended to propose Mr. Gaynor, who had been mayor of New York, and had become known to all his fellow-countrymen by being the victim of an attempt to murder. A candidate for the Presidency must be widely known. In the Democratic Party there was no man whose name was sufficiently familiar to make him a really good candidate. The attempt on Mr. Gaynor's life put him in the running, but his uncertain temper threw the chance away. He wrote an injudicious letter to a newspaper editor in Texas, declining an invitation to appear as possible candidate. That letter, written under the influence of unreasonable annoyance or some other excitant, made him impossible. Then it was that Mr. Woodrow Wilson's name suggested itself. That piece of secret history illustrates the working of the American electoral system.

Mr. Wilson's course of action as President proved how strong the idealists had become. He leaned to their side from the beginning, though he did not, any more than Mr. Roosevelt, cut himself loose either from party ties or from the Big Business supporters of the party fund. The idealist attitude towards war was one of abhorrence. They considered it wrong for a country to send its young men to be killed and maimed for the protection of industrial or financial interests. They even protested against the notion that a country was



HOBOS "HITTING THE GRIT"

American tramps are distinguished from the vagrants of other lands by their habit of using the railways, "jumping trains" to travel free of expense. Tramps are numerous in New York which is said to be "the best town for bums in the U.S.A."

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

bound to avenge outrages upon the lives or property of its subjects abroad.

Very soon after Mr. Wilson was elected a demand was raised that the United States should call Mexico to account for the murder of some two hundred American citizens in that country, and much material damage suffered by others. Against this it was argued that those who went to Mexico knew the risk they were running, and went because they hoped to make money. Why, it was asked, should other



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Americans, who had no concern with Mexico, be taxed heavily and send their sons into battle for so remote a cause? With this view Mr. Wilson showed himself to be in agreement. He declared that the government would refuse to exert itself for the benefit of concession-hunters. Those who engaged in business

with contempt when the German Chancellor warned him of its gravity.

"Remember," said Herr Bethmann Hollweg, "that there are twenty million citizens of German descent in the United States."

"In the United States," replied the Ambassador, "there are twenty million



### MOONSHINERS' SECRET STILL, FORFEIT TO THE STATE

Despite the heavy penalties provided by the Prohibition Act of 1919, "boot-leggers" and "moonshiners" continue to try to supply alcohol to recalcitrants who resent compulsory total abstinence as an infringement on personal liberty. Chance sometimes helps the Federal authorities in their efforts to enforce the law, as here, where secret service agents, searching for a plant for making counterfeit coins, have uncovered an illicit still

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

in a state like Mexico must do so, he warned them, at their own peril. He was the first ruler to say openly: "We renounce the practice of making war, whether to vindicate national honour or for the support of business men."

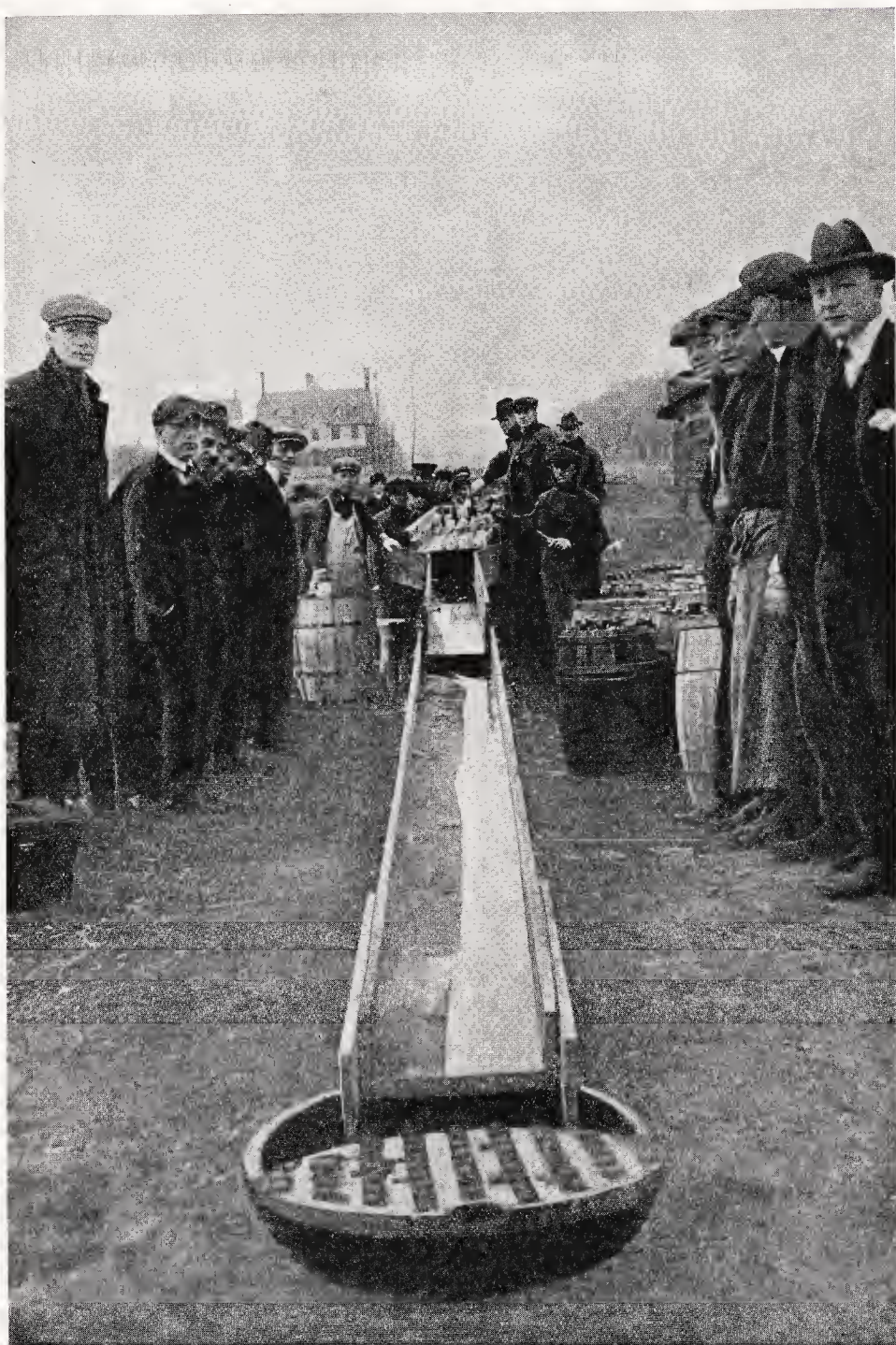
It was far more the strength of this feeling against war among a very large section of the American people than the fear of difficulties with German-Americans that forced President Wilson to walk so warily during the European conflict. The German-American danger was not taken very seriously. Mr. James W. Gerard, the United States Ambassador in Berlin, treated it almost

lamp-posts, and if the German-American gave trouble there would soon be one hanging from each lamp-post."

The detestation of war in millions of American hearts was the real reason why the United States did not decide to join the Powers allied against Germany until the spring of 1917. Mr. Wilson had to lead the idealists step by step, to prove to them by repeated experiments that no reliance could be placed in Germany's promises, to convince them that no course save war was open to a self-respecting nation.

When he at last managed to unite the mass of people and had put in hand



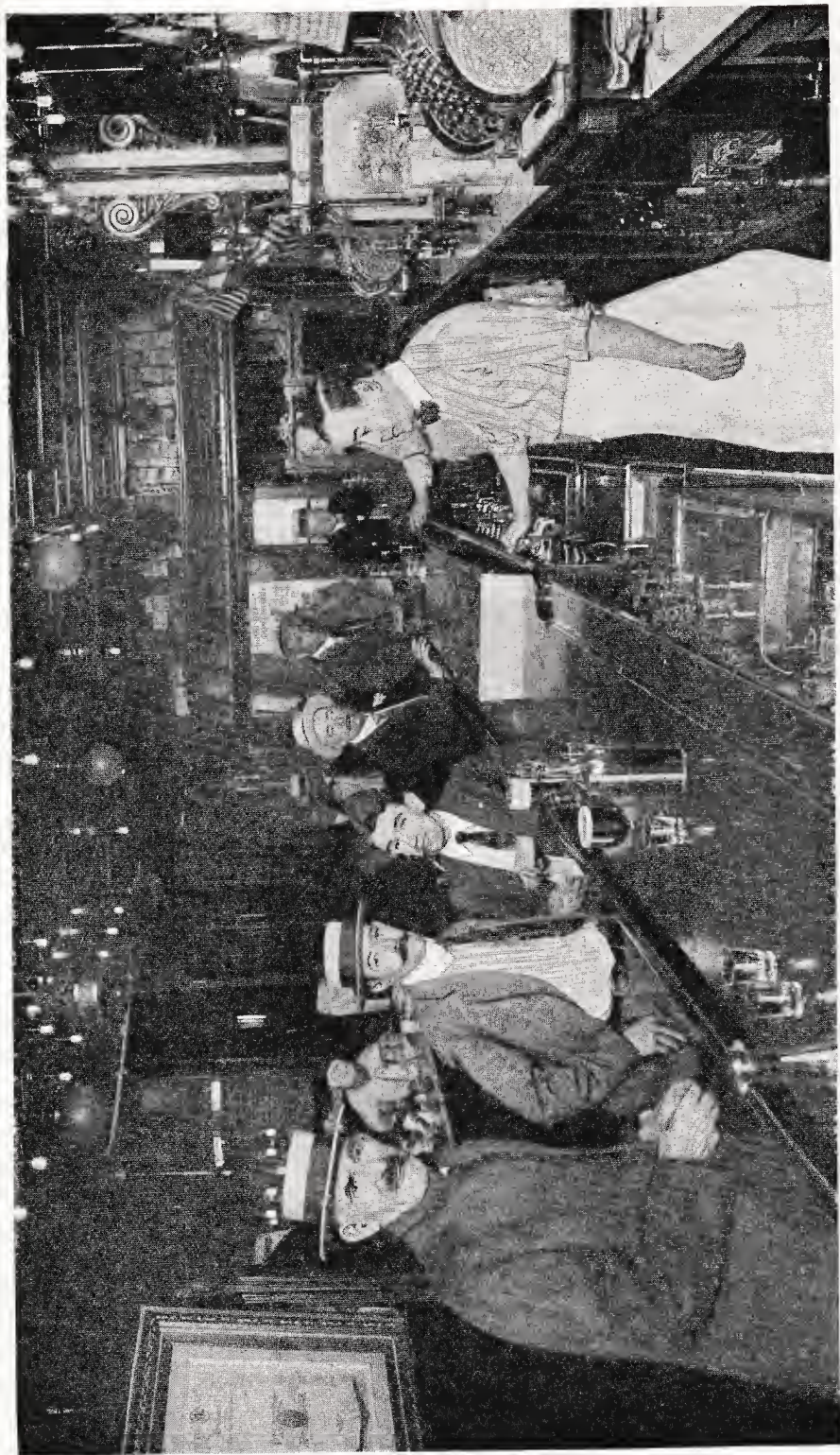


#### GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS POURING LIQUOR DOWN THE DRAINS

It was the "Big Business" interest, contending that total abstinence from alcoholic liquor made for clear thinking and productive power, that succeeded in the attempt begun by other agencies to persuade the Federal legislature to pass the Prohibition Act of 1919. The Act is being steadily enforced, and government officials search for illicit stores of liquor and pour it into the public sewers

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





**CUSTOMERS IN A NEW YORK "NEAR BEER." SALOON IMBIBING DRINKS THAT CANNOT INEBRIATE**

Immense stocks of beer, wines, and whisky were in the hands of the distillers and "the trade," generally when Prohibition came into force on July 1, 1919. After that date their sale was absolutely forbidden throughout the U.S.A., and the stocks were taken over by the government and retained for medicinal or mechanical use. Many saloons closed down altogether, and the rest adapted themselves to the new conditions and supply non-alcoholic beverages, such as "near beer"—a herbal substitute—mineral waters, and refreshment from soda fountains, while ice-cream has attained an enormous sale

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





**IDLERS IN AN OLD-TIME BOWERY SALOON—SWEEP AWAY BY THE PROHIBITION ACT**

Peter Stuyvesant, the despotic governor of New York from 1647 to 1664, spent the evening of his turbulent life on his farm called the Bouwerie, on Manhattan Island. Ironical fate decreed that, as the Bowery, the quiet place of his dignified retreat should become notorious as the noisiest and most lawless section of New York a hotbed of crime and vice, where saloons of the lowest class supplied poisonous liquor to roughts whose generic name, Bowery Boys, was a synonym for ruffians. Now the Bowery is being purged, and the Prohibition Act closed the last of its drinking dens

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

intensive preparations for sending an army to Europe, public opinion went through one of those rapid changes which are so disconcerting to observers from afar. For two years and a half the greater part of the nation had been pacifist in sentiment. A few months after the declaration of war the utterance of pacifist sentiments was punished by long terms of imprisonment. The United States were making "war against war." They were, in the President's phrase, making the world safe for democracy.

Thus idealism refused to disavow its principles, even while it shifted its view-point, and when Mr. Wilson became the foremost advocate of a League of Nations that should prevent all wars between civilized peoples, he seemed to have the solid support of idealist sentiment. Elections to Congress showed

that with a great many party bonds still prevailed over personal attachment, but in the long fight that followed between those who honestly desired the new order and those who sought to damage the President in order to benefit the Republican Party, Mr. Wilson claimed, and appeared, to have the idealists on his side. His defeat at the Peace Conference was seen to be due, not to any weakening of his faith, but to his failure in tactful diplomacy and to the numerical superiority of the adherents to the old order.

The whole march of events in the United States during the war proved what a change had come over the American spirit in less than a generation. From being a people devoted, as it seemed, to the pursuit of material aims, they became a community which



### MERCY AND JUSTICE IN AN AMERICAN JUVENILE COURT

Juvenile courts, aiming at the salvation and redemption instead of at the punishment of juvenile delinquents, are philanthropy's most beneficent product. Regarding the state as the over-parent and children as its wards, the Juvenile Court Acts define delinquency and dependency and can deal with all cases affecting children under eighteen years of age. These humane courts, controlled by sympathetic judges and officers, exist in many large cities of the U.S.A.

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



appeared to be ready to go any lengths in the direction of moral improvement.

Europe had not been well served by those who offered it enlightenment upon the American character. Because American life was utterly different in so many aspects from European life, travellers brought back for the most part unfavourable and usually sneering accounts of it. English travellers especially were inclined to moralise and to make fun in equally offensive veins. They did not allow for the difference of climate, for the effects of settling in a new country, or for the natural rancour generated by the behaviour of the English, first in attempting to dominate over the colonists and later in pretending to patronise them.

It was particularly unfortunate that Charles Dickens lent to the unworthy task of detracting his powerful and picturesque pen. He was not a man of balanced judgement. Often he was over-generous in his estimates, often hastily censorious. From the moment he arrived on board the ship which was to take him across the Atlantic he grumbled. The welcome he received checked for a time the flow of his dissatisfaction, but soon came his unfortunate speech about copyright, which was at that time denied to British authors in the United States.

This speech raised one of those storms of nervous excitement to which, as we have seen, the American people are still subject. The spirit in which Dickens's "American Notes" was written, leaves the impression of ill-humour and dis-



CHEERFUL OBEDIENCE TO SCOUT LAW

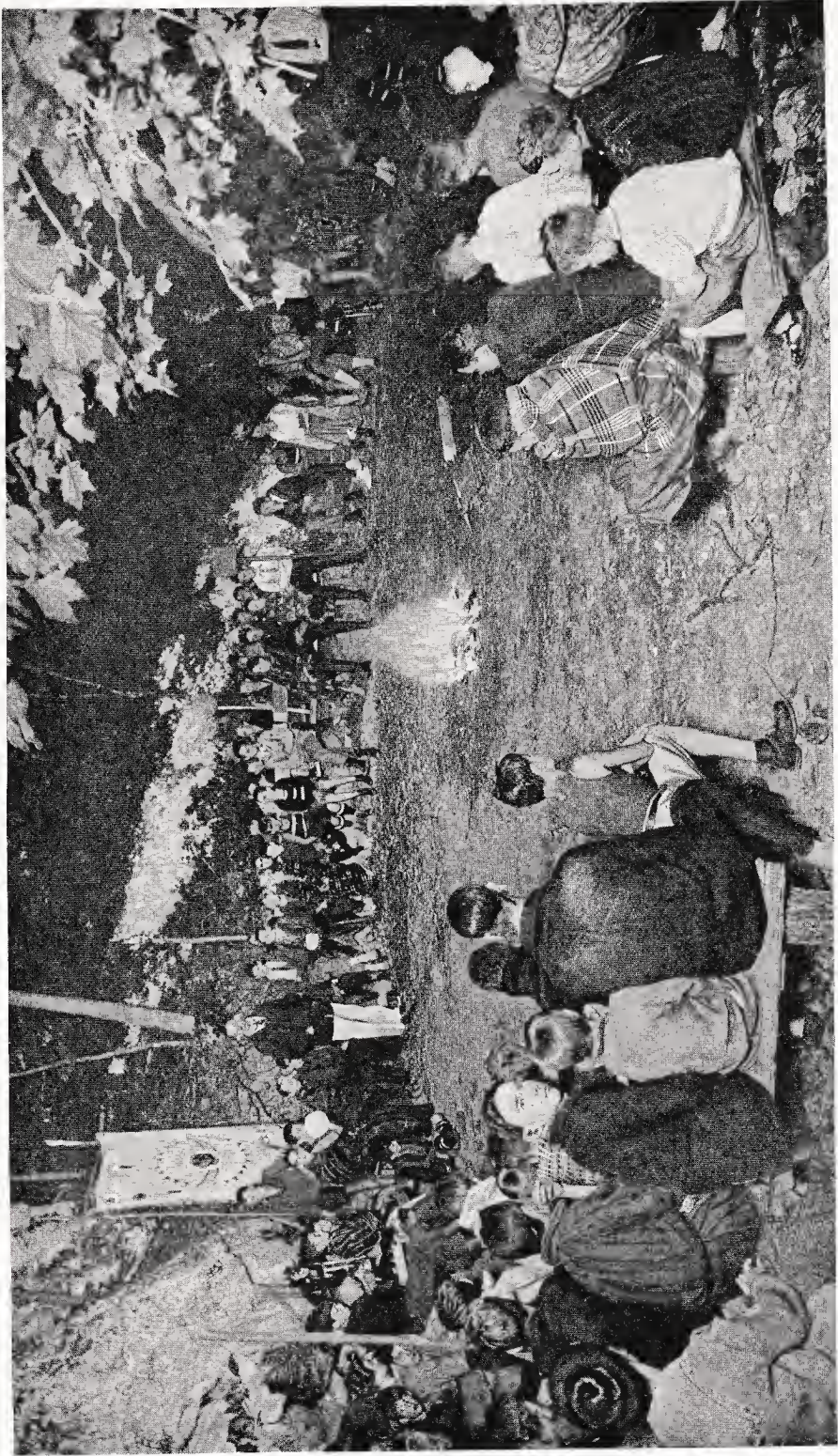
Many a lad in ordinary civilian clothes might be reluctant thus to carry home greenstuff from the garden, but the Boy Scout in the U.S.A. as elsewhere does it cheerfully, obeying the Scout Law to do "one good turn a day"

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

like. While the more enlightened and intelligent on both sides of the Atlantic deplored the mutual misunderstandings, the mass of people in England accepted Dickens's caricature in "Martin Chuzzlewit" as being, in its main lines at all events, a portrait from life, while the mass of people in the United States only sank deeper into the conviction that the English were proud, domineering, and "effete."

American school history books predisposed children from their early years to contempt for the English, and the general tendency in the country was to speak disdainfully, not of England only, but of Europe. It was supposed that





# BOY SCOUTS OF THE UNITED STATES GATHERED ROUND THEIR CAMP FIRE IN THE WOODS

Initiated in England in 1908 by General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Boy Scout organization captivated the imagination of the world, with the result that something like a million lads between the ages of twelve and eighteen are now pledged to carry out the Scout Law and wear the distinctive uniform. Two similar organizations, known as the Woodcraft Indians and the Sons of Daniel Boone, were already in existence in the U.S.A., and these were combined and incorporated as Boy Scouts in 1910 and in 1916 were chartered by Act of Congress

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

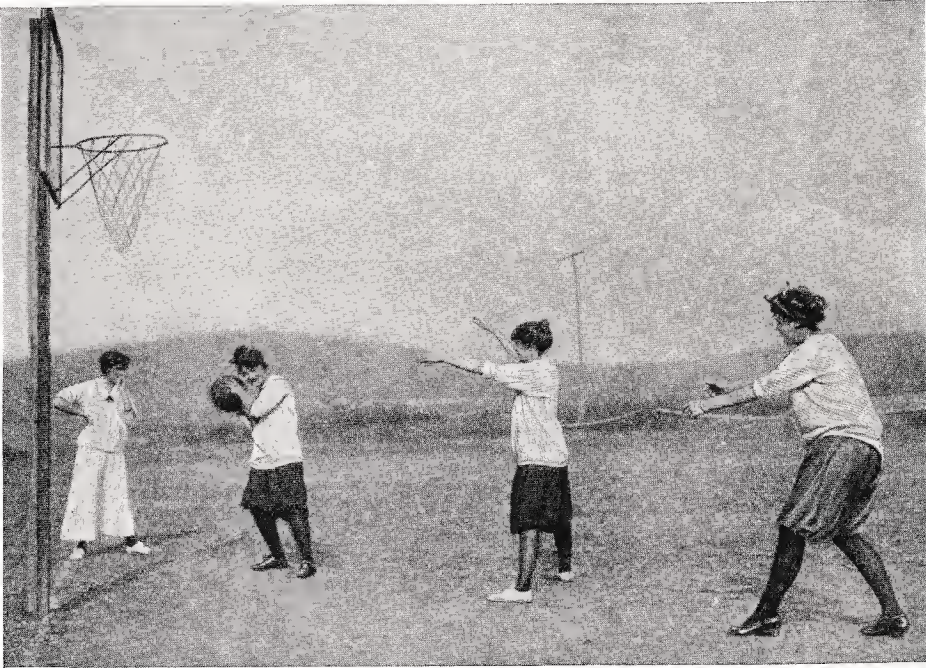


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the European peoples were still in a condition little removed from serfdom. The diplomatic squabbles and monarchical ambitions which made up European politics were ridiculed.

An American satirist could have found in England, however, persons just as crudely ill-informed about his

so busily occupied in building up their material civilization that they had too little time and energy to spare for the finer issues. If they were inclined to worship the Big instead of the Great, there was excuse for them in the bigness of the territory they were trying to develop and to bring under one rule.



GOAL PRACTICE AT BASKET-BALL, A POPULAR AMERICAN GAME

Basket-ball is said to have been invented by an ingenious American to whom someone proposed that a new game be found suitable for both sexes and for indoor as well as outdoor play. The ball, which resembles that used in Association football, may not be kicked or punched, but is thrown, or hit flat-handed, the object being to get it into the net

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

country as the characters invented by Dickens were about the countries of Europe. To base upon these inventions a judgement of a nation was as foolish as it would have been in a foreigner to suppose that England was peopled by Pecksniffs and Chadbands. The harm done by Dickens is incalculable.

A sympathetic study of them at that epoch would have given to the relations between the peoples a more harmonious, more friendly turn. It would have shown the Americans sensitive to outside opinion, impatient of criticism, uneasily conscious of their youth as a nation, and of defects in their system.

"But why not have been content to let the country develop slowly, to let it take the same course as the older countries? Why have attempted to do so much in so short a space of time?"

These questions could only be put by persons who have no experience of the American climate. Its bracing, stimulating effect makes slow development impossible. The energy which it produces must be worked off in violent action, mental rather than physical. The nerves are strung by it to so high a pitch that patient, gradual methods seem sluggish. Whatever Americans do, they do it with their might, with so



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much might that they sometimes leave it unfinished by reason of having exhausted their energy and their interest before they are "through with it."

Even yet there are many signs of the haste with which the country was populated and its prosperity assured. The people allowed their cities to grow up as the greed of speculators and the pressure of momentary material necessities dictated. They grew like mushrooms on a rich dark soil.

### Retarded Growth of Civic Spirit

Everyone in these new "cities" was occupied in making a living, and, when a living was secure, in getting rich. No one had time to think for the community. What did it matter how the "city" looked so long as it could boast of so many millionaires, a volume of business that was "phenomenal," a growth of population that ran ahead of all estimates, a general level of prosperity which kept the citizens busy and content? The consequence of this neglect of communal thinking was the haphazard, insanitary, squalid style in which most American cities grew up. It is only in the last twenty-five years or so that their defects have been remedied.

### Middle-Class America at Home

Idealism has been manifested notably in building. There is an American domestic architecture which, not less in appearance than in convenience, is far ahead of anything to be seen in Europe. Around every city have been laid out suburbs of the pleasantest character. Wide roads planted with trees and with the gardens and lawns of the houses coming down to the sidewalk, not shut off by hedge or fence or ugly railing, make an impression of spaciousness, green beauty, and neighbourly feeling. The houses stand apart, each seems to have a character of its own. Possibly that is sometimes more "seeming" than truth, for houses can be ordered by reference to a number in an

illustrated catalogue. These would probably not be seen, though, in the suburbs of a city of any size.

In the construction of the American house wood is employed freely. There is always a "porch" or veranda, and very often a "sleeping porch" for the hot weather. This is built outside an upper floor. The rooms are large, but there are not many of them. The distinctions observed in England between the dining-room and drawing-room, the boudoir and the library, are swept away. There is a living-room as a rule, with a small dining-room off it, connected with the kitchen. The houses described are not those of the wealthy, who live as much as possible in the style of wealthy English or French families, but the homes of the comfortable class which has money enough, but none to throw away upon display or luxury.

### Use of Labour-Saving Devices

Everything that can be done to save labour in these homes is ingeniously thought out and installed. The woodwork is dark, not painted white or enamelled, but left its natural colour. Cleaning, cooking, and even washing are done by electricity. Vacuum cleaners are attached to a plug, and the floors are swept in no time. The week's wash can be put into an electric washer, which leaves it ready for rinsing. Then it is wrung dry in another electric machine.

Such appliances and the readiness of men and boys to take their share in the housework enable many families to do without servants, or to keep one only. The sons of the house are brought up like the girls to tidy their rooms, make their own beds, and, if necessary, lend a hand with the washing-up. Men either clean their own boots or get them cleaned at a "shoe-shine parlour," where for ten or fifteen cents (5d.—7½d.) they are made to glisten and so raise the wearer's self-respect.

The "servant difficulty" is greater in the United States than anywhere.





#### AMERICAN GIRL SCOUTS' SALUTE TO "OLD GLORY"

Girl Scouts of America have the same rules and law as the Girl Guides' organization founded in England by Sir Robert Baden-Powell and his sister. An important and most popular part of their physical training is provided in camps, where daily a bugle rings out and all hands are raised to the salute as the Stars and Stripes is run up to the head of the flagstaff

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### LIBERTY GREETES THE IMMIGRANT IN THE FIRST FLUSH OF DAWN

Sculptor's allegorical work never found more proper situation than did Bartholdi's great figure of Liberty, presented by the French nation to the U.S.A. to commemorate the centenary of American independence. The familiar figure, 111 feet in height, with electric torch upraised 40 feet higher still, stands on Bedloe's Island in New York Harbour, welcoming newcomers to the New World

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

Irish and Scandinavian girls used to follow this occupation in large numbers, but even they are becoming harder to find. One reason is that the servant-keeping class rapidly expanded during the period of sudden prosperity. Now it is shrinking almost as rapidly.

Every device to make housework easier is eagerly adopted. The dining-room has disappeared from many small houses. The drawing-room was never so much of an institution as it was in England. Big living-rooms, with dining tables that can be set up and then moved aside, are found to be more convenient than separate rooms, for the reason that servants have become too expensive for families of moderate income. In many cities there are no servants. There are "home assistants" who come in for a certain number of hours a day and receive from £3 to £3 10s. a week.

This means that girls who look forward to marriage, unless they are

likely to marry rich men, must be competent to do their own housework and must be prepared to work hard at it. The only alternative is to take rooms in a building where there is a restaurant and where the proprietor has the rooms cleaned and tidied up.

Those who prefer to live near the centres of cities live in apartment houses, with or without service. The rents are high and become higher every few years. Life in them is only possible if the tenant tips constantly all those upon whom his comfort depends. Family life is next door to impossible, because children cannot be brought up healthily in them, and it is not easy in any case to get children into them.

The tipping nuisance has become as bad in the United States as it is elsewhere; worse, indeed, for it is carried further there. The tips expected are larger and more frequent. In this direction there has been a slipping-back



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since the days when the American people were satirised. Then they did pride themselves upon having too much self-respect to accept tips. The change may be due in part to the immense number of poor Europeans who now do so large a proportion of the domestic work in the United States, and who snatch at any chance of supplementing their meagre wages. Chiefly, however, it was the fierce struggle for riches in the later years of the nineteenth and the early years of the present century which caused the growth of the tipping habit, along with many other evils.

Whether Americans live in city apartment houses or in the suburbs, they are sure to be well provided with bath-rooms. In a generation the same change occurred in their habits as was effected in the previous generation in England. The bath-room became a necessity of life

But they have carried the change very much further than it has gone in England. Labourers' houses are fitted with baths, and the baths are regularly used. It is nothing out of the common to see residences advertised with, say, seven bed-rooms and four baths. In big houses every bed-room has its own bathroom attached. The more recent hotels consist entirely of rooms with baths.

It is odd that Americans should tolerate washing arrangements on their long-distance trains which belong to the age when people washed only their faces and their hands. South African trains have shower-baths; so do some of the Canadian trains; so do private cars on American railways. But in the Pullman sleeping cars one is still expected to refresh oneself after a stuffy night by dabbling in one of several small basins which are fitted in the "smoking-room." Smoking in the long Pullman carriages

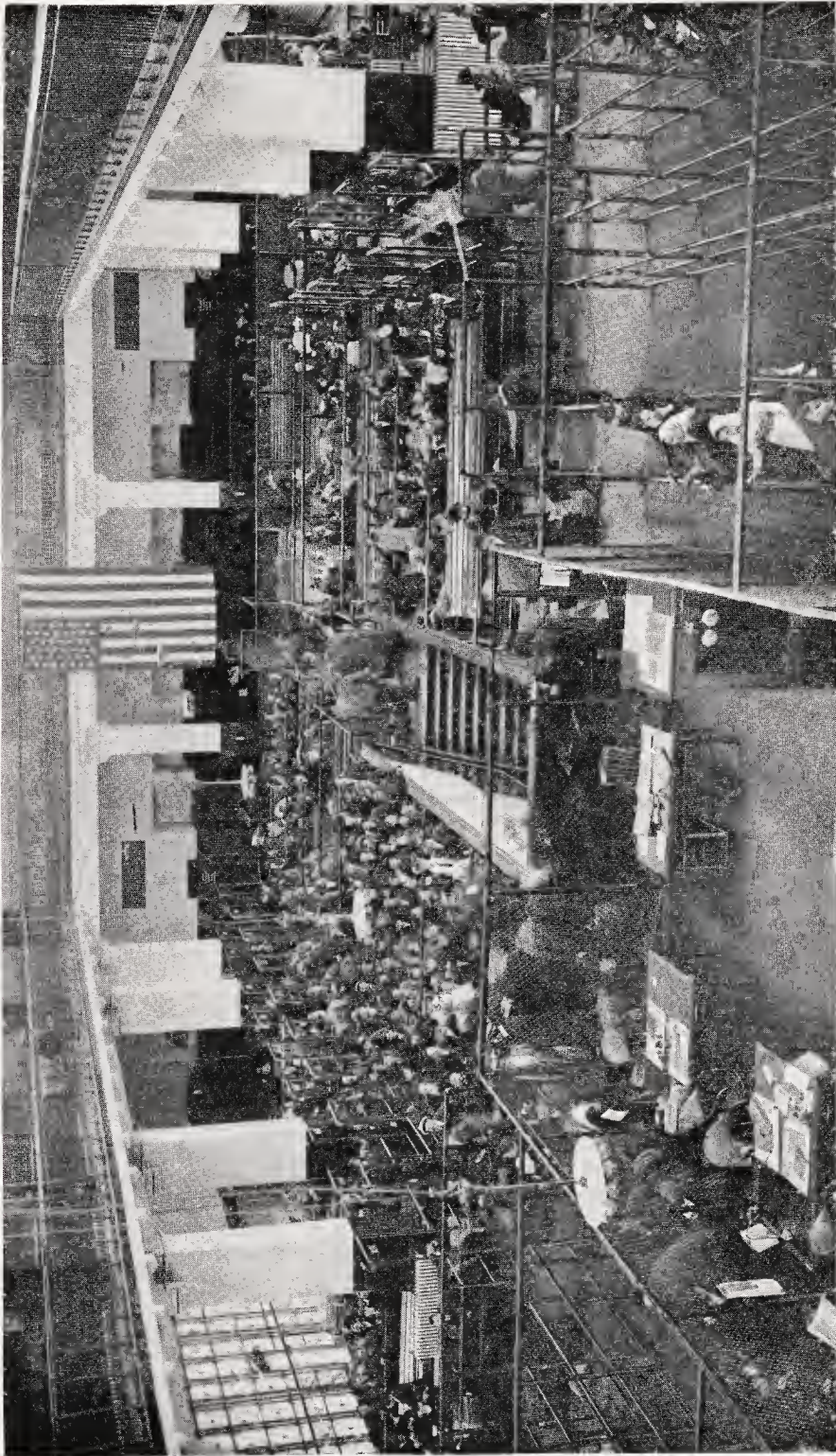


### TESTING MENTAL CAPACITY OF FEMALE IMMIGRANTS

Wide discretion has to be allowed to the officials responsible for the admission of immigrants into the U.S.A., especially in respect of the degree of education possessed by non-English-speaking applicants. The Immigrants' Restriction Bill passed in 1921 limits the annual number of admissions to 355,000, and the tests imposed, especially of mental capacity, tend to become ever more exacting

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



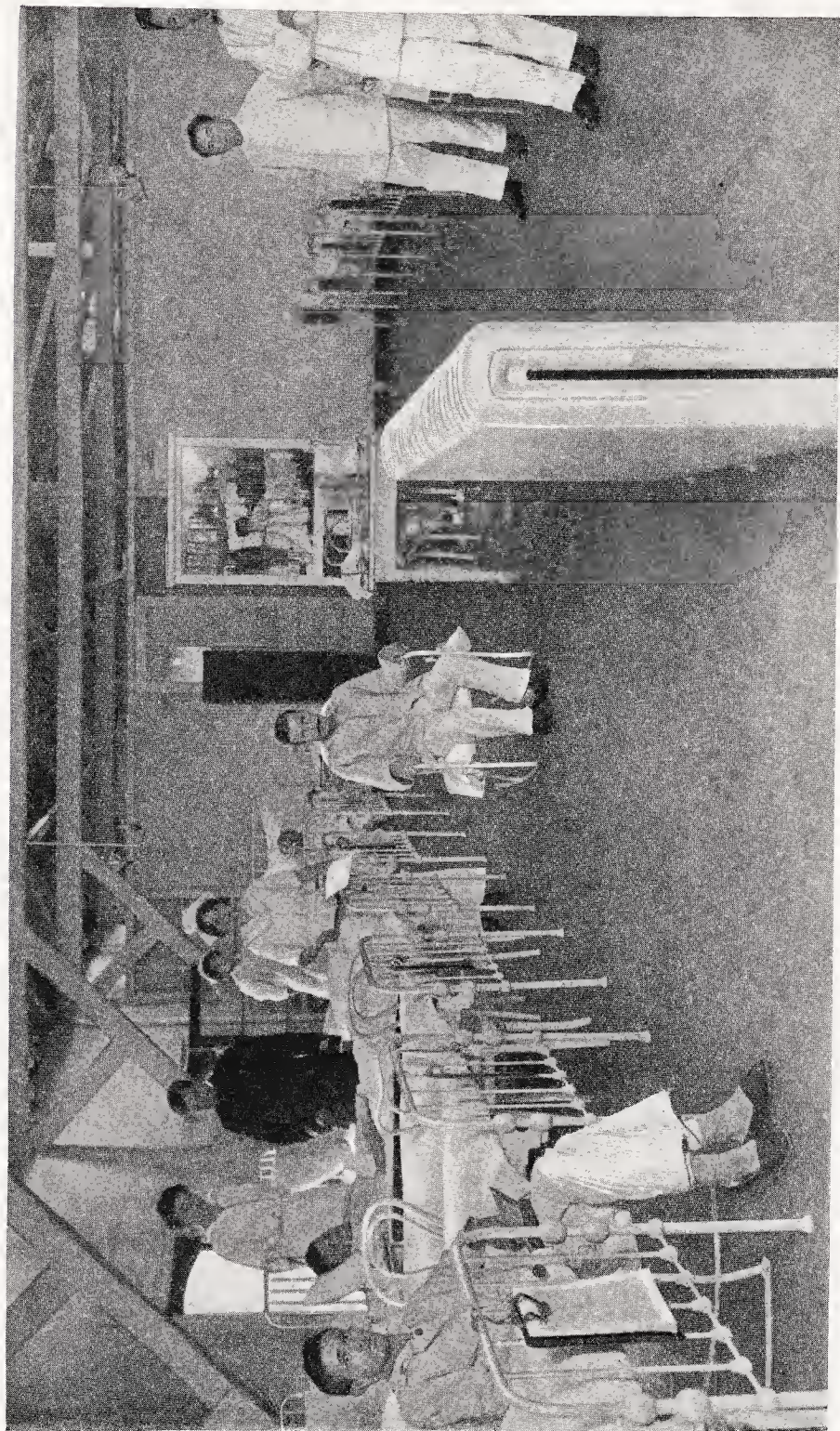


#### IMMIGRANTS FROM THE OLD WORLD AWAITING EXAMINATION BEFORE ADMISSION INTO THE NEW

Primarily the laws governing immigration into the U.S.A. are sanitary measures intended to protect the commonwealth from the introduction of elements actually injurious to health, such as consumptives and persons afflicted with contagious disease. Inevitably the regulations were extended to exclude "undesirable" elements which might become a public charge, such as the insane and physically and mentally defective persons. "Undesirables" also include criminals and contract labourers. All immigrants are examined and classified by officials of the Federal government at the landing-stage on Ellis Island in New York Harbour

*Photo, Kadel & Herbert*



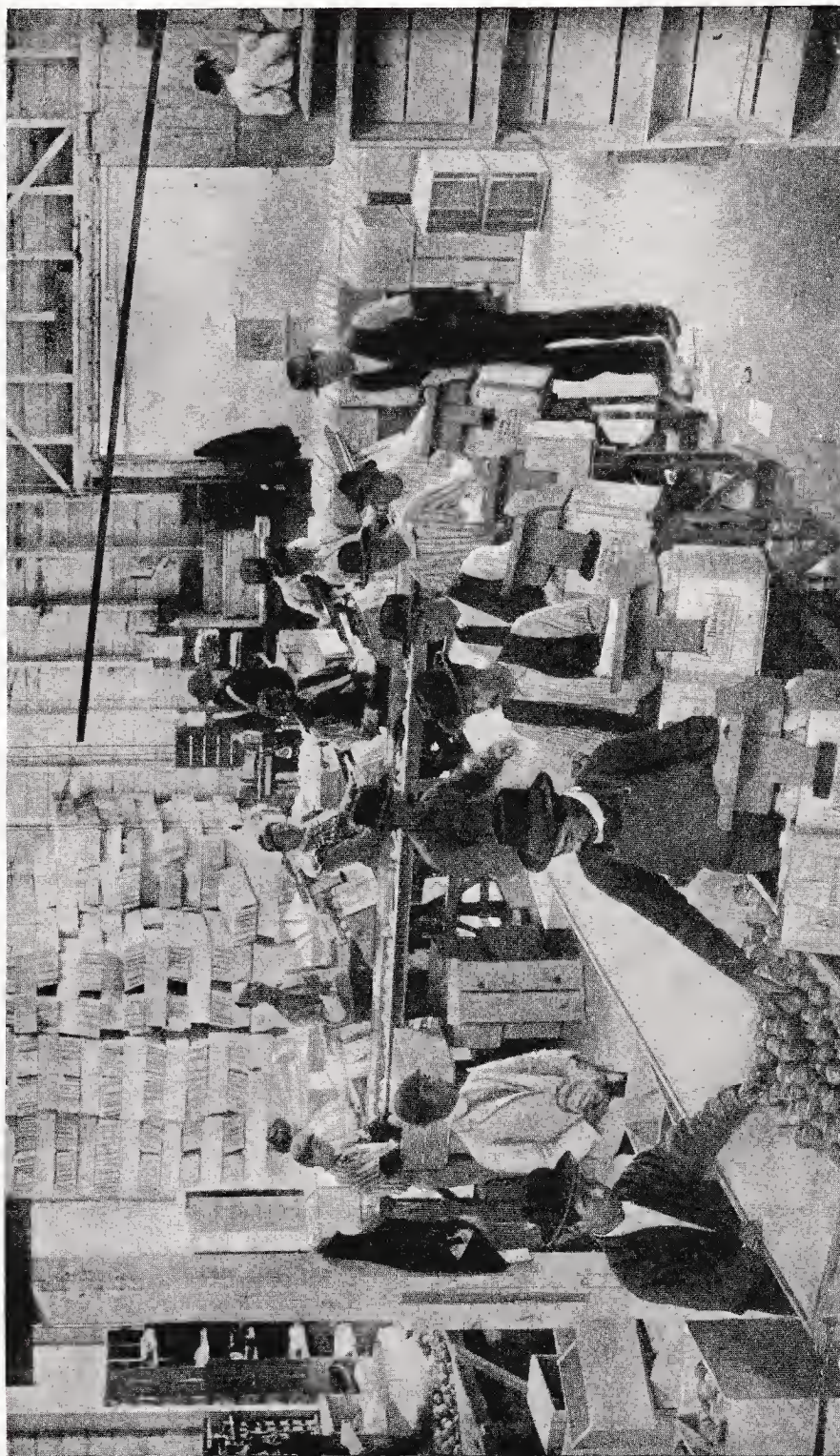


# CONVALESCENT PATIENTS IN THE FEDERAL HOSPITAL FOR IMMIGRANTS ON ELLIS ISLAND

Periodically protests are made against the conditions prevailing on Ellis Island, criticism being directed chiefly against the enforced collocation during detention of persons of widely-differing race and social status. Since the Great War came to an end there has been such a vast influx of immigrants lured by the sound conditions and high salaries awaiting the working classes, that some overcrowding and suffering was unavoidable. Criticism, however, erred on the side of exaggeration, and humanity and consideration undoubtedly animate the Federal officials in their execution of a difficult and invidious public duty

*Photo, Kadel & Herbert*





**JAPANESE LABOUR EMPLOYED IN PACKING ORANGES PRODUCED IN THE GROVES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

California has an established position as the leading fruit-growing district of the United States, and so far back as 1899 it produced more than a fifth of the fruit of the whole Union. Oranges, prunes, olives, figs, lemons, citrons, apricots, almonds, walnuts, and grapes are cultivated with great success. The orange crop is an immense one, and Southern California presents scenes of great beauty; extensive orange groves are spread about the low-lying country—often flourishing at the base of lofty, snow-capped mountains—their serried rows of dark foliage and ripening fruit imparting a lively colour tone to the landscape.

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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is not allowed, but there is at the end of each a little compartment which serves as smoking-room and wash-place combined. However carly one dabbles, one is pretty sure to find three or four men sitting there smoking pungent cigars and freely using the spittoon.

Yet the same people who endure this are possessed, when they are not in the train, by an almost morbid passion for cleanliness. In England what might be called the "bath-every-morning" class is small in proportion. In the United States it is very large. In the beginning the habit was copied presumably from England. Then the alert, clear-eyed, clean-shaven American face came into fashion, the polished finger-nails, the athletic poise and tread. Clothes became smart instead of loose and shapeless as they used to be represented in drawings of Americans. The type aimed at became that which could be studied in book and magazine illustrations of young men with hair brushed back to show the firm contour of their brows, with perfect teeth, well-shaped hands, feet in the shapeliest of boots or shoes, a general air of taking pleasure in being clean and vigorous.

### The Modern Man and His Dress

The manicure parlour has taken its place among the regular institutions for business men in American cities. They give up half an hour twice a week to the process of having their nails shaped and made shiny. Sometimes the manicure girl may be seen at work on a client's hand while the barber is shaving him. Men have become as uncomfortable about having finger-tips uncared for as they would be with dirty faces or soiled linen. Even young men with small salaries will spend as a matter of course four shillings a week on manicure, and another four at least on special soaps and washes and creams.

Their socks match their suits, their ties strike a colour-note in sympathy. Cuff-links and tie-pins harmonise. Yet they manage to avoid being dandified.

They do not attract attention by being obtrusively well-dressed. They look like men who enjoy harmony and proportion, who take a pleasure in grooming themselves, in being trim and tidy.

In this passion for cleanliness and order is reflected the spirit which rules many larger aspects of American life. Among the fruits of this spirit are the imposing railway stations which have risen up in New York, in Chicago, in Washington, and in other cities to take the place of the muddling labyrinths and shed-like structures of the past. Architects with imagination planned them, every kind of convenience is to be found in them.

### Self-expression in Architecture

The grandeur of conception, the hunger for self-expression, the ingenuity of construction which gave us the cathedrals of the Middle Ages have been applied in the United States to these temples of the Goddess of Restlessness.

Each age has its founts of emotion. The religions most prevalent in the United States are not emotional in their appeal. There have been noble churches built even in recent years. There is one on Fifth Avenue, nearly opposite the Roman Catholic cathedral of S. Patrick, a square solid pile of grey stone, and there is the chapel at West Point Military School (where officers of the small regular army are trained), with a beautiful nave. But the devotion which inspired the medieval church builders and the nations for whom they built inspires only scattered individuals to-day.

### Building Worthy of Ancient Greece

The feelings to which architects must give expression are feelings of pride in the progress and the institutions of Man. It would be hard to find a finer illustration of this than the Post Office on Eighth Avenue, New York. Raised well above the street level, and approached by perfectly-proportioned steps, is a portico of twenty Ionic columns. Simply that; nothing to lessen the dignity of





# STREET GAMES OF NEGRO CHILDREN IN THE COLOURED SECTION OF NEW YORK

Although the negroes' legal rights are secured to them the blacks are not regarded so sympathetically in the northern states of the U.S.A. as they were. In the towns they are collocated in special "coloured sections," and here they occupy comfortable modern dwellings and for the most part lead quiet lives of happy domesticity. As parents negroes set an admirable example, and their children are well fed and well dressed. The cheerful temperament of the race craves expression in music, dancing, and laughter, and a crowd of negro children playing together has always a large and sympathetic audience of adults

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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their just balance or to mar their beauty, unsmiling yet not austere. Along the architrave runs this glorious inscription, borrowed from Herodotus: "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night, stay these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

Nothing could better correct the European misjudgement of the American spirit than this magnificent public building, worthy to be set beside the finest of ancient or modern times.

Close by is the Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Elsewhere it would extort praise. Here it is made to look commonplace beside the unexpected recapture by this Post Office of the Greek idea in architecture. Yet as one passes through its lofty corridors and ample halls one feels that they too enshrine something of the same feeling.

### Organization in Perfection

There is, as in the Grand Central Station, a boldness of imagination, a shaking-off of the mean bondage of the "good enough," a soaring towards a great aim. The mind is soothed by the spacious calm, the perfect organization, the spick-and-span convenience of ticket and baggage counters, dining-rooms, buffets, bookstalls, information offices. The spotless white caps of the officials are allegorical. They are emblems of the ideal which is pursued by the planners of the most excellent railway stations the world has seen: stations for supermen, moving, calm and certain, to their desired ends.

The white new City Hall in New York, the cream and gold splendour of the Woolworth Tower (a lofty office-block, close by), the transformation of Washington into a stately and beautiful city, the growth everywhere of suburbs presenting so agreeable a contrast to the hugger-mugger appearance of central districts run up without design or thought for amenity—all reflect the same ideal which drags scandals into light and sweeps out the foul stables of public life.

The Woolworth Tower is one of the "sky-scrapers" which loom through the light sea mist to give the new arrival his first impression of the real capital of the United States. From the sea these buildings affect the imagination like the domes and minarets of some fabled Eastern city. At closer range the charm wears off unless you see them in the early dusk of a winter evening. Then, with their myriad points of light, their dim outlines become beautiful again.

### New York's Giant Sky-Scrapers

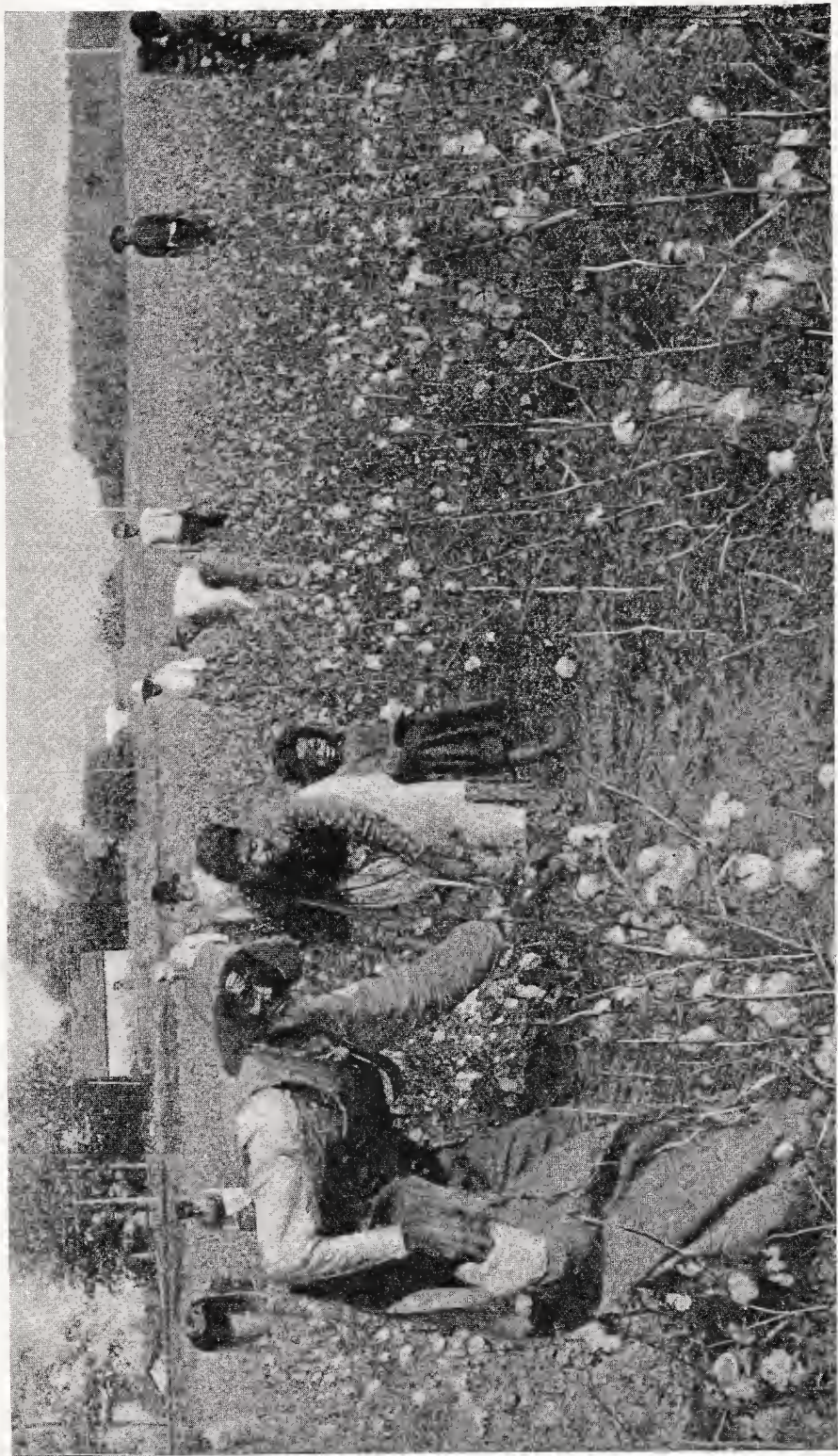
Walking up Broadway beneath them, one finds a certain magnificence in their immense height. The first of them were ugly, but in the later ones architects have found lines of treatment which entirely redeem their work from this reproach. They are built as a spectacle rather than of necessity. The neck of land between two rivers on which New York is situated is certainly narrow, too narrow for the needs of its immense business population. Since expansion sideways is impossible, it was imperative to expand upwards, and to put up blocks of offices higher than any known elsewhere. But the twenty, thirty, forty-storey buildings are the result of the American eagerness, which has done so much for the national prosperity, to "go one better."

### American Sense of the Dramatic

They are a good advertisement. They are a feature which no visitor can ever forget. Nothing like them can be seen anywhere else. Monuments both of business enterprise and engineering skill in hitting upon new methods of construction, they stir American pride and fill all who behold them with wonder.

Americans are gifted with the dramatic sense. They are far readier and more accomplished public speakers—just as they are better actors—than the English. In conversation they employ more racy turns of speech. They enjoy their own performances. They delight in telling stories, in coining or repeating





WORK FOR DARKIES YOUNG AND OLD: PICKING COTTON IN A SOUTHERN PLANTATION

No really satisfactory mechanical method has yet been devised for cotton picking, which is still done by hand and constitutes the most difficult and most expensive operation in cotton production. The work is tedious, but it is not heavy, and provides lucrative employment for old men, women, and children. The picking season begins about July in southern Texas and as late as September in North Carolina, and lasts for about a hundred days. An average hand can pick over 100 pounds a day, and the work is a main part of the livelihood of the negro population of all the southern states

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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some effective phrase. All this is born of the same self-consciousness which is evident in so apparently small a matter as the manner in which they like to be addressed.

A name to them is something more than a label. It is a trade-mark, a distinction. Very few are content with initials, as the English mostly are. They want something more distinctive. Mr. Hiram K. Dash and Mrs. Ethel Roller Blankson are resolved that their personalities shall not be overlooked, as they might be if they were known as Mr. H. K. Dash and Mrs. Blankson.

Compare American comic writers with English and their humour is seen to be almost entirely subjective, while the English are mostly objective in their attitude. The Americans will nearly all be recognized as professional funny men. Artemus Ward, the funniest of them, the beloved of Abraham Lincoln, was frankly a clown. Mark Twain kept up the comic character even in private life.

### Self-Consciousness in Journalism

The two books of his which are most popular in England are "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." In these he obtrudes himself less than in any other of his works. He lost himself in his creations, in the vivid recollections of boyhood which flowed from his enchanting pen. The Dooley books and the stories of O. Henry, vastly as they amused us, were subjective in that they were written according to a formula.

One consequence of this aspect of American self-consciousness is that American newspapers and periodicals are written in a much more entertaining, brisker vein than their counterparts in England. The writers aim at making their personalities felt. They want to be amusing, to make an impression; they aim at phrasing their ideas in an arresting or an amusing style. This effort and the existence of convenient formulæ for impressive writing account for American ephemeral productions, whether in fiction or journalism, being so readable.

The American stage is likewise indebted to the national self-consciousness for its high level of performances. The acting is crisp, emotional, competent. Types of character are represented with truth and completeness. The mirror is held up to nature even in light comedies of the "Potash and Perlmutter" variety. Among American actresses are several who, with opportunities for the regular playing of parts that would call forth their powers, might take rank with the most famous.

### Popularity of the Theatre

Unfortunately, the theatre in the United States, while it escaped the Scylla of the actor-manager concerned only with the exploitation of himself, was hurled disastrously against the Charybdis of the theatrical speculator, "handling" plays and performers as if they were parcels of butter or consignments of bacon hogs. Some speculators have had a genuine passion for the theatre. Charles Frohman was one such, but his taste was of the crudest. When he produced in London a play which he said was precisely what he thought a play ought to be, it was found to be a clockwork rabbit, oozing with sentimentality of the most treacly brand.

The theatre is a favourite recreation in America. Even the smaller towns or cities (any settlement of twenty thousand inhabitants or over is called a city) have their playhouses in which popular plays and players can be seen for one night at a time. Play-writing is taught at Harvard and other universities. "Circles" meet in most cities for the discussion of dramatic themes.

### A Moral from the Cinematograph

So far the vogue of the picture theatre does not appear to have harmed the acted drama. The cinematograph was taken up by the Americans as soon as its possibilities were perceived. They formed companies for producing film-plays. They boomed heroines and heroes and comic men into world-wide



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notoriety. Their scenic arrangements covered large areas, their crowds were numbered by the thousand. The result of so much energy was that they became the chief providers of films to all countries. While others hesitated, the Americans saw that a new industry had come into existence and hastened to take advantage of the opportunity.

There lies the reason of their success in business. Often they are disappointed, their schemes go wrong, their hopes are proved to have been too sanguine. But they are not thereby deterred from further enterprises. They turn with the

same enthusiasm to some other opening. Into their sports they fling themselves with the same determination. Football is played by them with a fierceness which compels the players to pad themselves for protection. The summer and autumn game is baseball, an elaboration of "rounders." Every American learns to play baseball and is able to watch the game with an appreciation of its points. The crowds which attend matches are enormous when two famous clubs are engaged; they are large even for contests of local interest. The spectators are close and unsparing critics. A

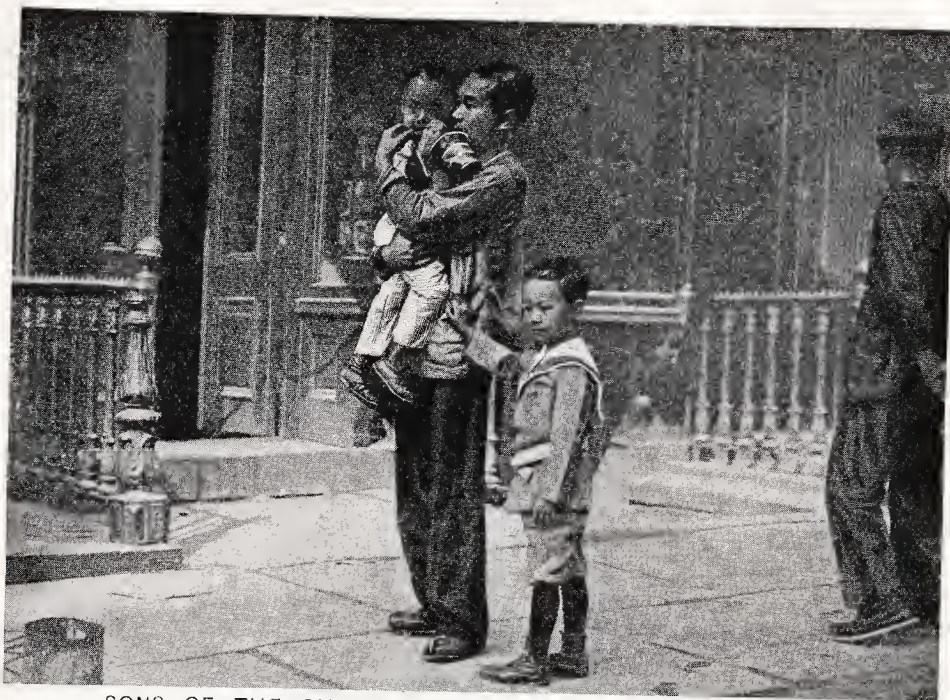


DINGY CORNER IN SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINATOWN

After the great earthquake and three days' fire of 1906, active reconstruction soon equipped San Francisco with a fresh supply of modern buildings and monuments. Chinatown, near Nob Hill, was re-raised on lavish lines and, despite certain unsavoury byways swarming with blue-coated Celestials, possesses many points of interest, chief among which are its curiosity shops and theatres

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### SONS OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC AT HOME IN AMERICA

San Francisco has a large heterogeneous population. Every European nationality would appear to be represented, and Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, and other non-European races are numerous. The Chinese alone number many thousands, and their quarter of the city has the appearance of a show-place, with its twelve blocks full of garish temples, bazaars, and restaurants

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

continuous yelling is kept up, the players are chaffed, encouraged, insulted. Both at baseball and at football matches cries that have been learned and rehearsed are taken up by hundreds, perhaps thousands, of voices at the bidding of an "applause director."

There is more variety in baseball than in cricket. One innings succeeds another far more rapidly. There are no dull passages. Exciting moments occur more frequently. It is a game which exactly suits the American temperament, and every year the number of "fans," as habitual attendants at matches are called, seems to grow larger.

The newspapers print quantities of baseball news. Favourite players are made national heroes, as the most skilful matadors of the bull-ring are idolised in Spain. Public baseball provides the element in the national life which in England is provided by horse-racing, but the betting on baseball is probably very much smaller in volume. Horse-racing in the United States was

never patronised by any but the lower kind of people. There was a great deal of "crooked work" in it, and no great opposition was offered to betting on it being made illegal.

In this, as in the prohibition of alcohol campaign, women took leading parts. They have been active in every movement aiming at better social conditions. The agitation for the suppression of intoxicating drink was, as we have seen, begun by women. It was a woman who founded the first Christian Science Church and so started a new religion which has millions of adherents to-day. Earnest, patient reformers like Miss Jane Addams, and wild, fanatical firebrands of the Carrie Nation type, have each done their share in "holding high the banner of the Ideal"

The position of women in the United States is often misconceived in Europe by those who judge with incomplete knowledge. Most of the American women who travelled in Europe with right of entry into European society, as





#### IN A NEW YORK FIRE STATION: THE LIGHTER SIDE OF A FIREMAN'S LIFE

For the firemen off duty excellent quarters are provided by the fire department of New York City. Here, while some have made up a card-party, unperturbed by the song in progress just behind them, others take their leisure in easy chairs, and the station dog slumbers peacefully. Yet ever within hearing is the alarm-bell that may at any moment turn ease into action

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

it existed before the Great War, belonged to the wealthy class. Many left their husbands behind to carry on the toil which provided them with the money for their journeyings and entertainings and sumptuous clothes. They were not often women of intelligence. In a fashion which provoked ridicule they aped the manners of the aristocracies into which their wealth bought them admission. By them too often American women were estimated. No error could have been more complete.

As a recent writer on this theme says: "The two salient points in the position of women in America are these: First, the men and the women are friends; second, both men and women think of the women collectively as mothers." America is the only country where a Mothers' Day is celebrated yearly. Something of the feeling behind such an

observance may be set down to that self-consciousness which we have already discovered. Yet there remains a good deal which is sentiment and not sentimentality. There is among American men more genuine respect for women than is noticeable as a rule in Europe. Women could travel safely and without fear of annoyance in the United States long before this was considered possible in England. In the matter of giving women and girls seats in crowded trains or street cars the Americans are certainly quicker than Europeans.

Among the mass of the population women take their natural place as house managers, sometimes breadwinners as well; they have the greater or the smaller share in the decision of family matters according as they or their husbands possess the stronger individuality. This is the same



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

everywhere, in all countries. It is only when we examine the classes which have some leisure, some surplus of comfort over and above the bare needs of day to day, that we discover differences in the status of women.

In America woman was placed by man upon a pedestal, acknowledged to be the "superior" sex. Man did homage to her, professed himself respectful, took upon himself the burden of providing her with luxurious surroundings, spared her as far as possible from contact with "sordid realities."

The effect of this upon many women was deplorable. They flaunted their supposed superiority. They gave themselves up to the pursuit of pleasure and to the devising of means to spend the money which their husbands placed at their disposal. They took up passing

follies with feverish energy. The simple life which had been the pride of Americans gave place to an orgy of extravagance. The millionaires themselves would have been quite content to continue in the old way. Indeed, most of them were unable to eat anything but the plainest food. The strain which they imposed upon their stock of vital force by intense and long-continued brain-work left insufficient for the digestive process. The change in their habits when they climbed out of the humble rank in which they were mostly born was apt to rob them of their most precious possession, health. A quiet home, with frugal meals and a wife to look after and to soothe them, would have been their choice.

Their wives, however, aided by a certain number of men who earned contempt by devoting themselves to



### AMERICAN FIREMEN FIGHT FIRE AND ICE SIMULTANEOUSLY

When the fire-bell shrills its sudden insistent clamour with the thermometer well below zero the American fire brigade is seen at its best. A glance at this engine caked in frozen snow and with long icicles pendent from every part gives an idea of the difficulties of fire-fighting in a blizzard. Special arrangements are made on these machines for thawing frozen hydrants with steam.

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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social distractions, created a "smart set" whose members aimed solely at outdoing one another in opulence and ostentation. Their entertainments were spoken of as "Mrs. ——'s ten thousand dollar dinner," and "Mrs. ——'s fifty thousand dollar ball." The "happy thoughts" of Roman emperors were rivalled by the nature of the surprises which awaited guests at these vulgar and sometimes outrageous spectacles.

gramophone playing the latest and most popular tunes of the street.

As the rate of lavish spending went up so did the fierce struggle for the power to pour out money. The standards of living became more elaborate and more costly in other classes. The sharp and painful differences between rich and poor became as noticeable in the larger American cities as in those of Europe, and they brought with them their



RESCUE SQUAD OF A CITY FIRE BRIGADE IN SMOKE HELMETS

To enable firemen to operate in buildings that have been filled with smoke, special helmets have been devised. These are airtight and supplied with a valve through which the wearer breathes exhaled air. This last is freed from the carbon dioxide naturally generated in the breath and mixed with oxygen from a cylinder strapped on the back. A reducing-valve relieves pressure

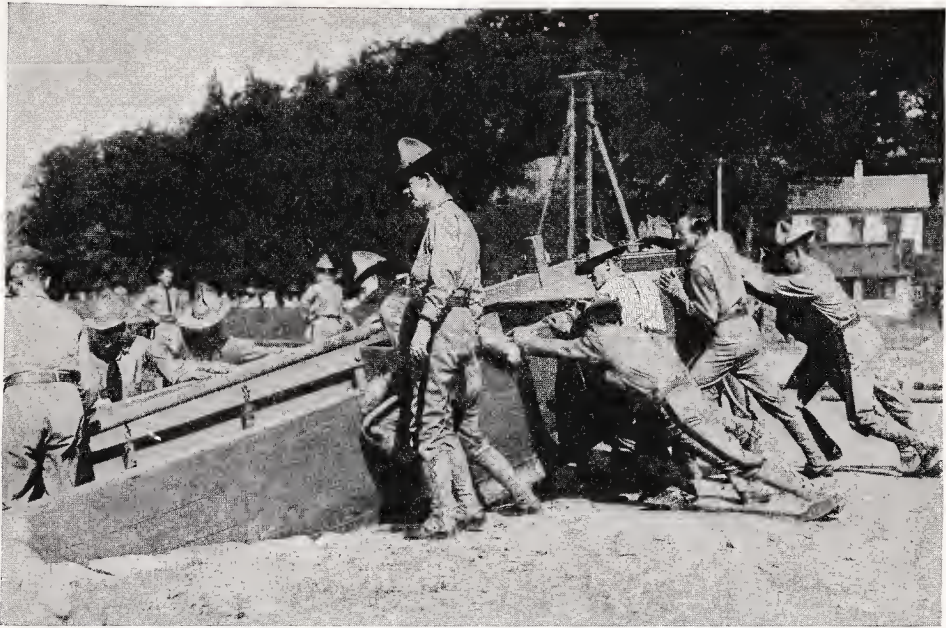
*Photo, Brown Brothers*

The purveyors of luxury in Europe soon found that there was a better market for their services in New York. Fashionable dressmakers from Paris and Vienna offered their "most unique creations." An opera was established, with all the most famous singers and conductors, for people who as a rule knew nothing whatever about music, and would have preferred listening to a

invariable accompaniments of social unrest and discontent.

Fortunately for the Americans, they rush through phases very quickly. Flames in their country burn themselves out by reason of their intensity instead of smouldering for long periods, as they do with older nations. Society became a laughing-stock and a byword among all decent and intelligent people. It was





#### CADETS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, LAUNCH A BOAT

In 1802 an Engineers' Corps was founded at West Point to constitute a military academy. The site was an historic one, for upon it, during the War of Independence, was situated a fort very vital to the patriot cause. The academy buildings overlook the Hudson river from a cliff about 160 feet high and enclose on three sides the parade ground. Officers are trained for all arms of the Service

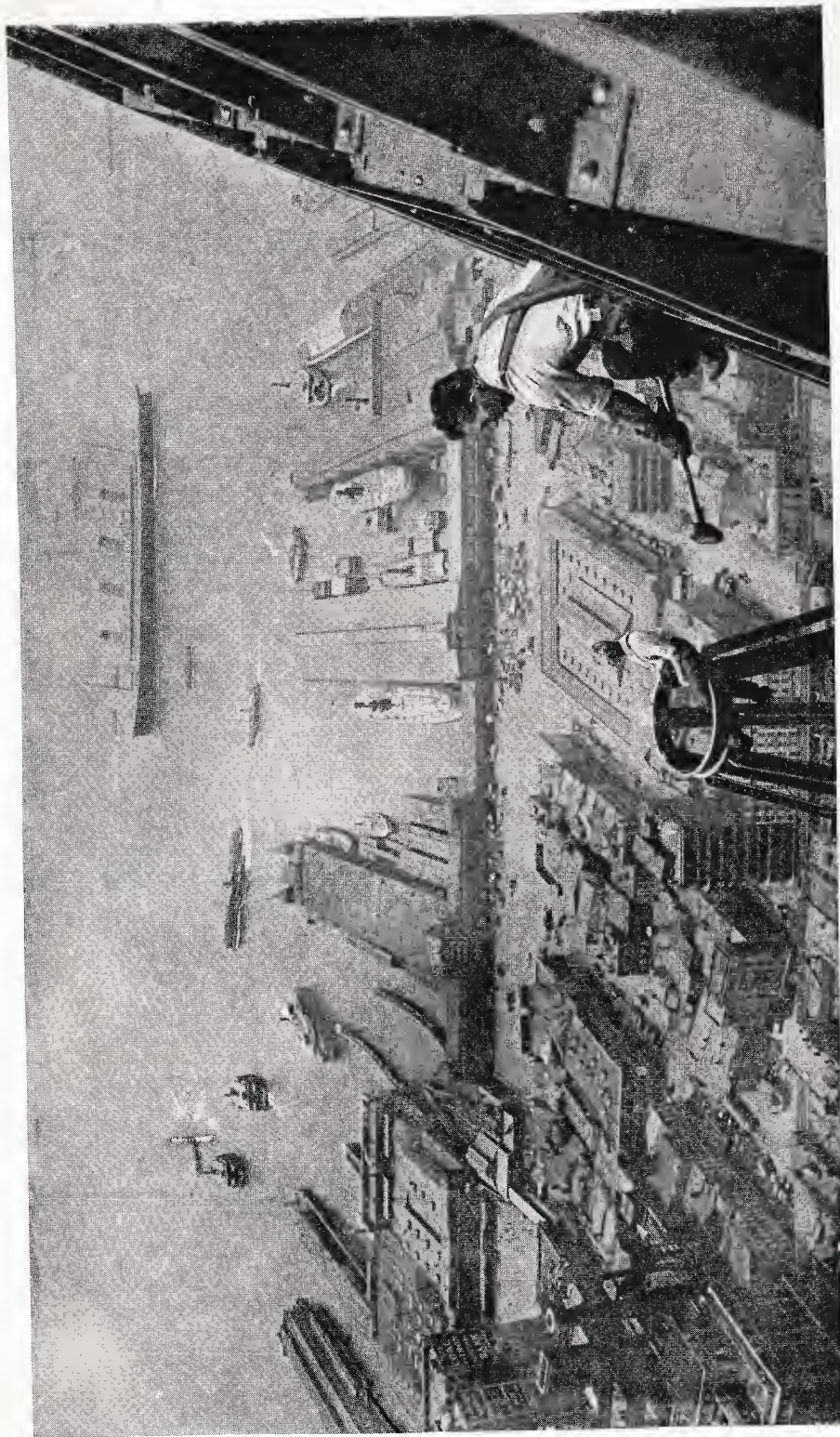


#### WEST POINT CADETS IN THEIR HISTORIC UNIFORM

As seen in this photograph the cadets of West Point have retained the striking uniform in use about the time of the founding of their academy. A sword-hilt will be noticed at the hip of the cadet with the newspaper in his gloved hand, and he of the double cross-belt who remains seated while he exchanges greetings with a comrade returned from a visit to London has a scabbard across his knee

*Photos, Brown Brothers*





**BUILDERS OF THE FANTASTIC TOWERS THAT SOAR ABOVE THE MARTS AND DOCKS OF NEW YORK**  
American pride is satisfied and wonder is stirred in every beholder by the skyscrapers that are a unique feature of New York. They represent a wholly new development of architecture, and in their height and line have a real beauty of their own. Built on the ever more crowded neck of land between the East and Hudson rivers, they are the first things to give a new arrival an impression of the largest city of the U.S.A., and viewed from the sea affect the imagination like the minarets of an Eastern city

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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soon denounced as "bad form" to be ostentatious. The good sense of the mass of the nation reasserted itself and put an end to the more blatant and more banal follies of the rich.

The society woman was, after all, merely a local fungus upon the healthy trunk of American life. The result of the position allotted to women in the United States was manifested in many wholesome activities. They were given the right to equal opportunities with men in education. Professional life—legal, medical, scientific—was thrown open to them. As citizens, they exercised whatever privileges they demanded; until lately, however, these did not include the vote.

The explanation of the delay in adopting Women's Suffrage is worth inquiring into. It is connected with many other disadvantages arising out of the enormous inflow of immigrants from the districts of Europe inhabited by backward and oppressed populations.

### Why Women's Suffrage Tarried

The women immigrants had, in general, no conception of the meaning of self-government. They were ignorant and superstitious. They would have been incapable of giving an intelligent vote in any community larger than a village, and even there they would have been liable to let themselves be swayed by personal likes and dislikes, the hope of personal advantage, or some stupid prejudice. To entrust power to such voters who would have been influenced by wild words and fantastic argument was seen to be too perilous.

University education for girls is usual when parents can afford it. If there is not enough money for both boys and girls to attend a university, then it is often the girls who are chosen, while the boys begin at once in business. The level of education and culture among women is certainly higher than among men. The business man seldom has time or mental energy to give to anything beyond his business. He does not

regard it merely as a means of making a living. It is his life study, it absorbs the whole of his intellectual activity. There is an enormous market for books in the United States, not only novels, all classes of books; but they are read chiefly by women. This separation of interests, the wide intellectual gulf between husbands and wives, threatens to be a frequent source of domestic unhappiness.

### Influence of Women's Clubs and Leagues

The influence of women, however, was brought to bear upon social legislation quite as effectively by means of their clubs and leagues as it could be by the direct vote. Very large numbers of men are content to follow the leads given by these organizations in matters affecting the homes and health of the people. Subscriptions to these societies are small, so that even the poorest can join and feel that they are helping to make the world a better place to live in. The leagues train large numbers of the ignorant immigrant women in the rights and duties of citizenship. They set themselves to enforce cleanliness in public places, markets, and streets, to force shopkeepers to wrap up food in clean paper, and to persuade people to be clean in their homes. They teach mothers how to look after their babies. They arrange for lessons in citizenship to be given in schools; open the schoolhouses in the evening for games and classes; help to find employment for boys and girls as they leave school.

### The City as the Home Writ Large

The line taken by the leagues is that a city must be thought of as a big house which belongs to all the people who live in it and that, just as mothers work to keep the single home tidy and fit to live in, so the duty lies upon the women collectively to do the same for the city. To this thought there is usually a very quick response, especially from the poorer women, who suffer more





#### BALANCING FEATS OF BUILDERS ON THE GIDDY HEIGHTS

Vertigo is absolutely unknown to the men engaged in building the skyscrapers in New York, and familiarity breeds, if not contempt, at least disregard of the dangers attending their employment. Here a lad stands erect on the narrow surface of the girder on which his mate sits working, without any hand-rail to steady him against the wind that must exert appreciable pressure at such an altitude.

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

if the "big house" is neglected. It is a new idea to them that the city belongs to all, and that they can do as much to improve it as the wealthy.

Before the leagues were formed a good deal was done by women's clubs, and still is done, especially in the smaller places. Clubs were established first for educational and cultural aims. The members studied authors in common, listened to accounts of foreign travel, invited strangers to address them and add to their knowledge. Then they broadened out and threw themselves into civic reform movements. The power of the clubs is mighty; as many as two million members are represented in the National Federation, which meets twice a year.

A meeting was being held in the spring of 1918 when the appeal was made to the American people to give

up wheat bread until the next harvest was gathered, so that Europe might have it and be saved from famine. The delegates from the two million club members decided unanimously to recommend active cooperation to all clubs. They agreed that they would not only refrain from buying wheat flour, they would send whatever store they had of it to the local food controllers for shipment to France, England, and Italy. In a report to the President Mr. Hoover wrote that "in assessing the credit for the vast export of food which has been saved for our allies by our people no one will deny the dominant part of the American women."

The readiness of men to acknowledge the value of women's work and to follow where they lead proves the cordiality which reigns in the United States between the sexes. There is far more



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friendship between young men and women than in any of the older countries. Boys and girls are brought up together. No obstacles are thrown in the way of their meeting constantly when they leave school. They take their amusements together. No scandal is caused by their being alone together. They are playmates, comrades, equals.

This equality is reflected by the laws concerning women's property and divorce. Marriages are not dissolved upon easier terms for men than for women. They are treated exactly alike. Wives have control over their own property, their husbands cannot touch it. A wife inherits her husband's "real estate," that is, land or buildings; she has a legal right to maintenance by him. The suffrage is granted to all women as to all men, and women can be elected to any public office. There is little prejudice against their competing with

men for the choice of the voter. When the first woman returned to Congress took her seat, she was treated with helpful courtesy. Many positions of responsibility under the Federal government, under state governments, and under municipalities are held by women. Women are often found as managers of businesses, with large salaries and large staffs to control.

Lecturing is a most profitable occupation in the United States, and women form the bulk of lecture audiences. They, too, are more numerous than men in the parties which are made up for "seeing Europe" at cheap rates. They feel that their culture cannot be complete without visits to the famous cities of the Old World.

Lately the "See America first" cry has set many more Americans travelling through their own territory, but the distances are so immense that many feel

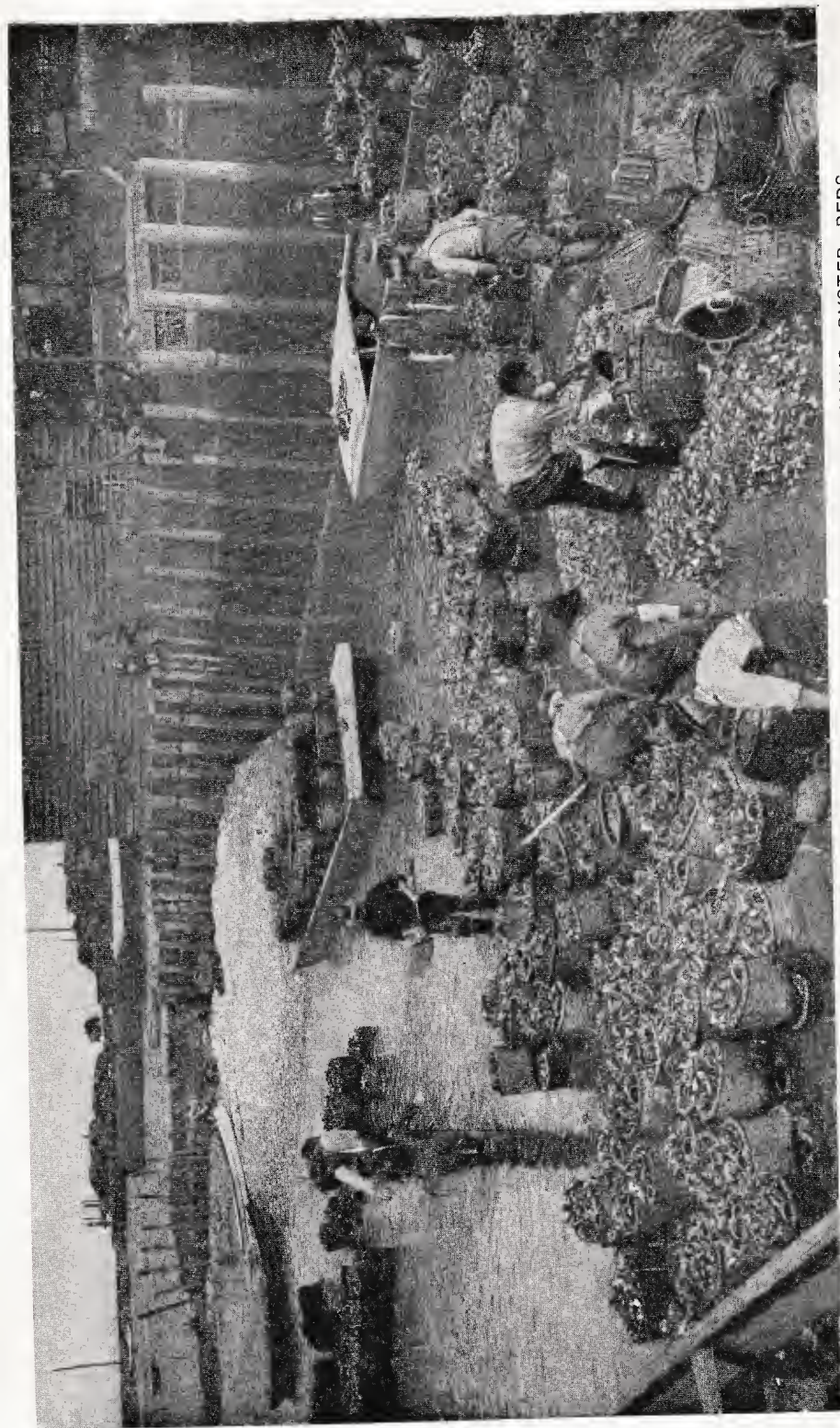


RIVETING GIRDERS—AND ATTENTION—ON A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER

Some of these skyscraper builders no doubt take a foolish pride in spectacular deeds, but their ordinary tasks require nerve and daring only developed by long practice. Much of the skeleton framework has to be ascended by iron footholds inserted in the uprights by the man as he goes aloft to work at heights whence people in the streets appear as small as ants

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



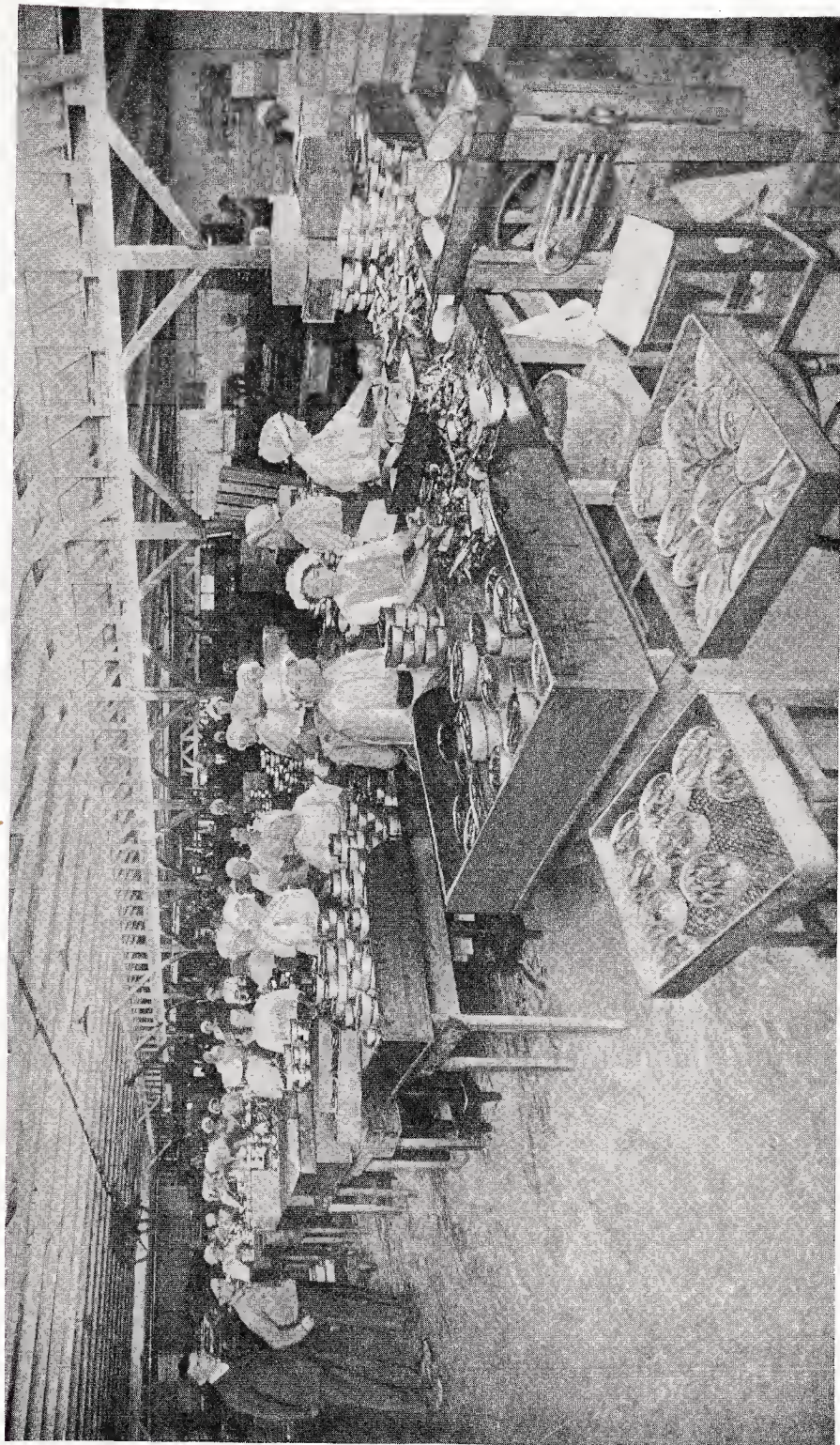


# ACTIVITY IN THE OYSTER INDUSTRY : FRESH SUPPLIES FROM THE TEEMING OYSTER BEDS

The oyster is very prolific at points along the Atlantic coast. Cultural methods have attained a high degree of perfection in the United States, an increasing demand constantly compelling the development of beds for planted oysters, apart from the natural beds. The wide geographical distribution of oysters proves their ability to withstand an extensive range of temperature, but they grow and multiply with greater rapidity in the warmer waters. Many oyster farmers transfer some of their crop from the deep water beds to the shallows, where the warmth and abundant food help to fatten them, thus enhancing their flavour and value

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





**SARDINE PACKERS AT A CANNING FACTORY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

Much controversy has been held over the kind of fish called sardine. Many varieties of small fish, packed in oil, have been included as being eligible for the name, but it has been maintained that this nomenclature is only permissible in the case of the pilchard, which is confined to European waters. An allied species is found off California, and here workers are seen packing the fish, which are first gutted, washed, and boiled in oil. The name sardine derives from Sardinia, where fish of the kind are abundant. San Diego, on the bay of that name, is a port some 125 miles south of Los Angeles

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





**CHIPPEWA INDIANS FISHING THE RAPIDS IN ST. MARY'S RIVER BETWEEN LAKES SUPERIOR AND HURON**

Sault Sainte Marie, the capital of the Chippewa County, Michigan, is situated at the rapids of St. Mary's river, near the outlet of Lake Superior, and on one of the famous ship canals which obviate the impediment to navigation caused by a fall of some 18 feet, and lower or raise vessels from one level to the other. The city is connected with the village Sault Sainte Marie in Canada by the international railroad bridge, thus communicating directly with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Many of the Chippewa tribe, whose habitat is near the Great Lakes, are fine navigators and were expert at shooting the rapids in their frail canoes

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### WINTER IN THE STATES: BRINGING HOME THE FIREWOOD

Owing to the size of the country the climate varies in different regions. The northern regions are in a zone where winters are long and severe, the southern extremities lie near the tropics. The main land-mass is in the temperate zone, but nevertheless is divided between violent extremes, including intolerable heat waves in summer and blinding blizzards of whirling snow in winter

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

they might just as well cross the ocean as spend three or four days in a train.

Railway journeys are made infinitely more comfortable than they are in Europe. All rapid, long-distance travelling is done in Pullman cars. In these the seats face one another; each passenger has one to himself. At night the negro porters fill up the space between the seats and make a bed, while they let down from the roof a shelf upon which another bed is made up. Thus the two passengers sleep. The beds are wide and comfortable. From the roof heavy curtains are hung which shut in both bunks. The aisle then has the appearance of a narrow, enclosed passage, running the whole length of the car.

Attached to each train of Pullman cars is a parlour car, where there are armchairs, a writing-table, and plenty of magazines. Usually this is at the

end of the train; one can then sit outside on the rear platform to take the air and study the country through which one is passing. Some trains on the long trans-continental routes have special observation cars.

In the dining cars excellent meals are provided. There is a bewildering variety of dishes on the bill of fare. For breakfast there is always fruit in season. Ice-cream is never absent from the menu. The cooking, all done in the train kitchen, is, as a rule, good, the service quick, and the charges are not exorbitant.

The differences of scenery, of climate, of cultivation, and of industrial development which are to be found within the borders of the United States make travelling there unusually attractive. If it lacks the charm of historical association, and of the periods of art





#### AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY ON AN INDIAN RESERVATION

He is one of the renowned Redskins—a term of no exact somatic significance, seeing that their skin is rather of a coppery brown—a remnant of the aboriginal people of the New World. Before the White Man's coming the North American Indians had attained a considerable degree of industrial and social advancement; now, in the reservations, they are being schooled in modern industry

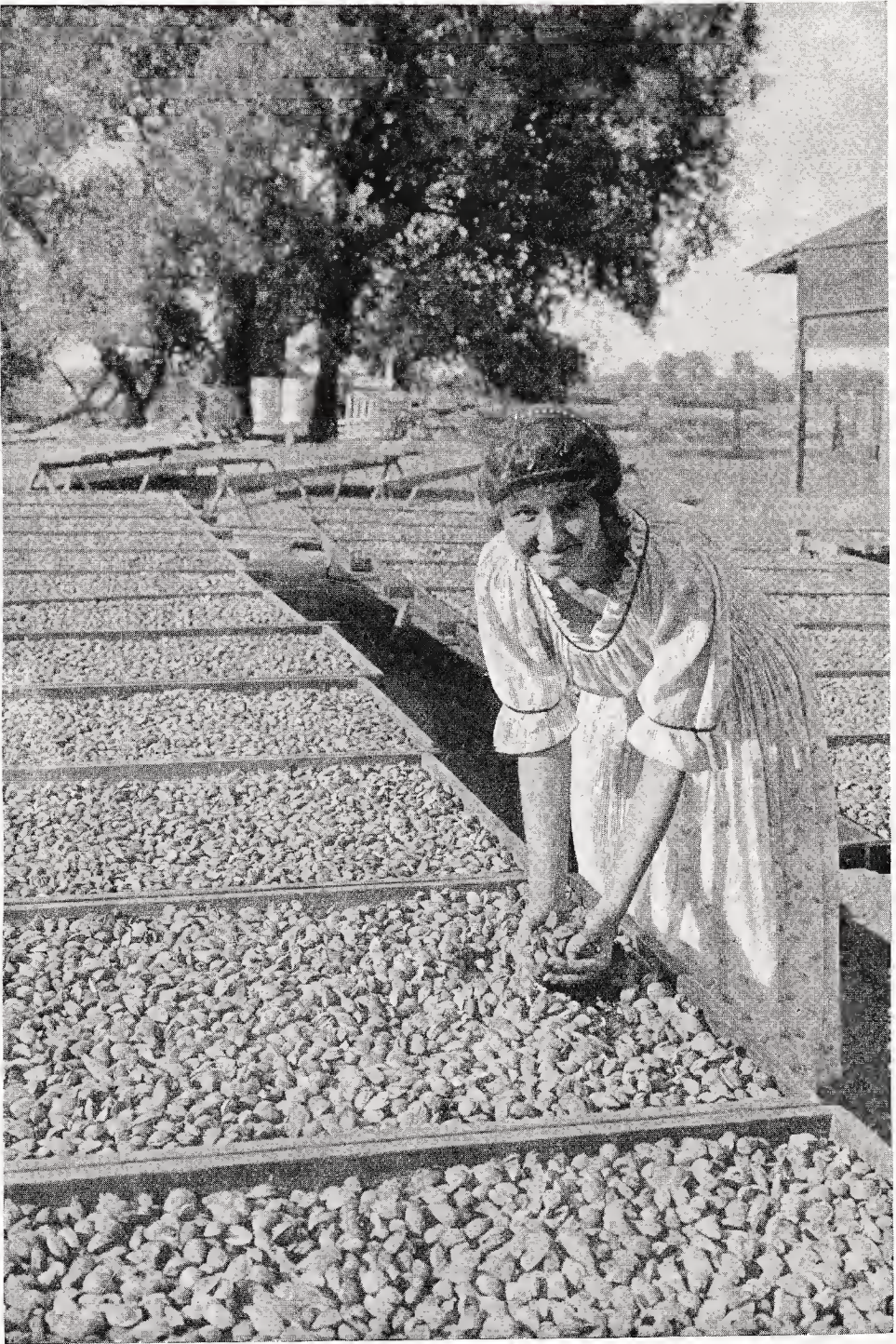


#### LAND LABOURERS OF THE FERTILE "EMPIRE STATE"

The surface of New York State, greatly diversified by numerous mountains, lakes, and rivers, is noted for its picturesque scenery; nevertheless, two-thirds of the soil are suitable for agriculture and possess all the conditions favourable to productive farming. Ranking as the second state in value of farms, it has important agricultural products, and industry characterises its rural population

*Photos, Brown Brothers*



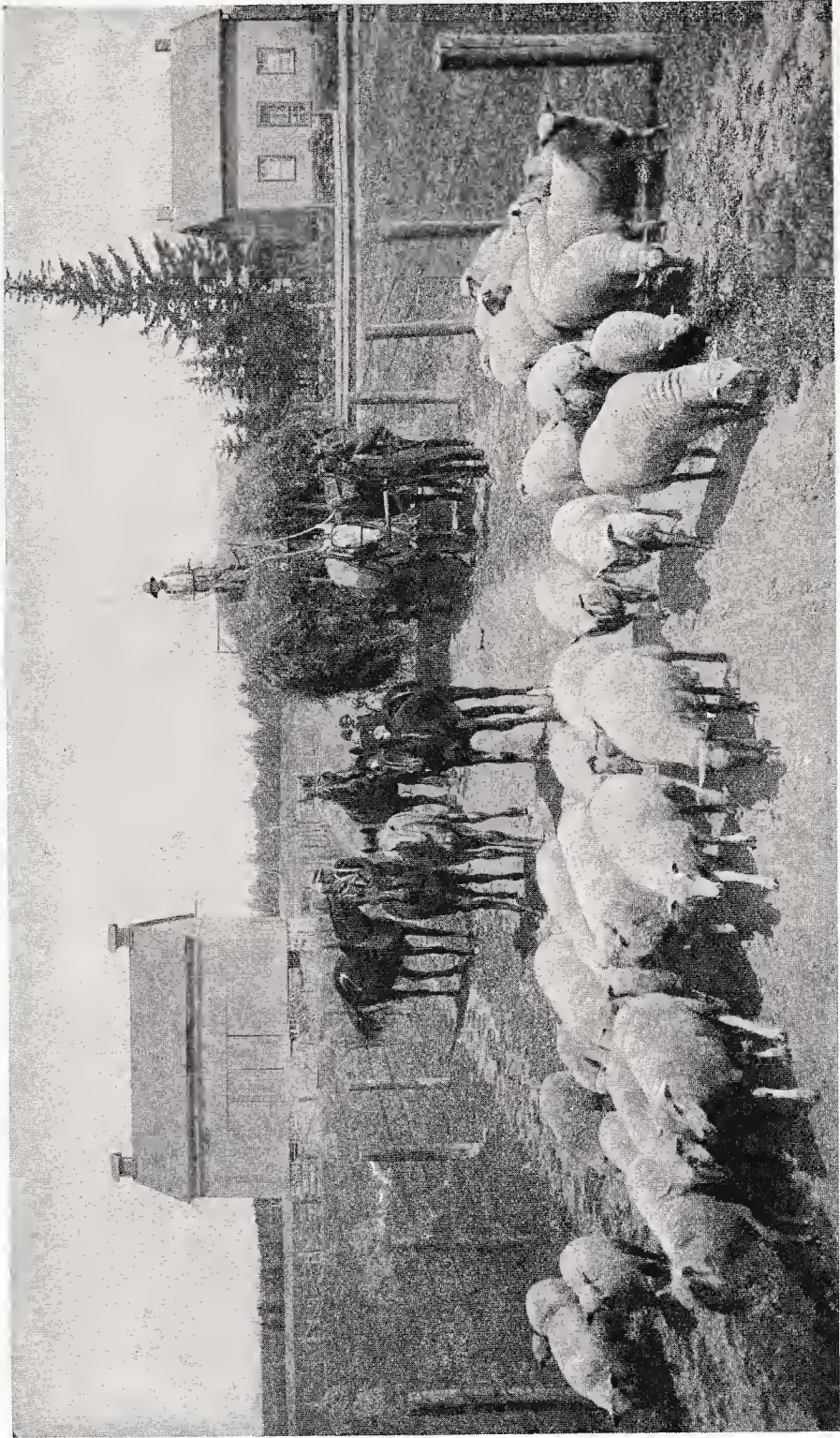


#### DRYING YARD OF A CALIFORNIAN ALMOND ORCHARD

After some experimenting, enterprising growers in California succeeded in making that state one of the recognized centres for almond production. The fruit of the almond tree is leathery and uneatable, and encloses a nut which when broken reveals the edible kernel. While the tree does well on dry soils in Syria and North Africa, the Californian variety needs well watered land for good production

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





VARIED MEMBERS OF A FARMER'S FAMILY ON A ROADWAY IN RURAL OHIO

The United States is primarily an agricultural country, despite the fact that its manufactures figure so conspicuously in the markets of the world. Many of the settlers in Ohio are finding farming a remunerative pursuit. The farms are not always large ones, but they are cultivated with a will; their owners, realizing that the advice expressed in the well-known couplet: "A little farm well tilled, A little purse well filled," is sound and worthy of practical consideration. Most farms are worked by the owner or tenant and his family, and although labour is employed at certain seasons, farming is usually a family occupation

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





DARBY AND JOAN ENGROSSED IN AN APPLE-DRYING PURSUIT

Florida and California are the principal states for the production of fruits, but in many districts fruit-growing is a profitable industry. Apples, a hardy fruit, are plentiful, and yearly this old Virginian couple undertake the task of drying their small store—a process involving no little patience on the part of the wife, who slices the apples, strings them, and hangs them near the hearth to dry

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

which have left their mark upon Europe, there is more to be learned in America, there is a living present to study, an

experiment in progress, a melting-pot on the boil which is blending the most varied elements into a new race.

## American Life & Character—2

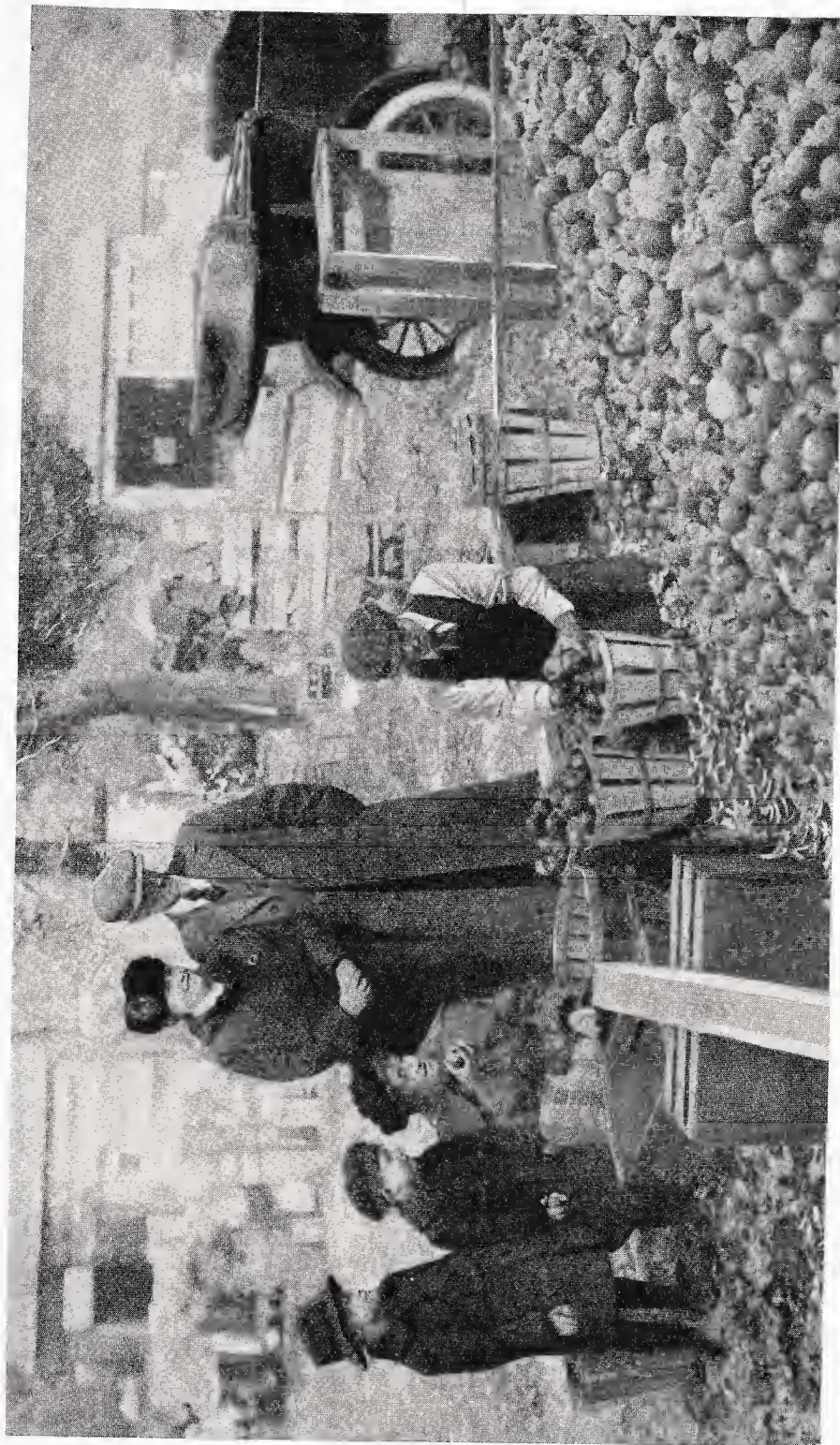
### Life in the Great Cities

ONE'S first impression of New York suggests that the city is decidedly more Continental, that is to say European, than English in appearance. One has to remember that it is a southern city. As you look out from a car on the "Elevated," the railway which runs on the level of second-floor windows, you see, if it be summer-time, the streets filled with children playing, people gossiping, women sitting outside the houses, just the sort of street scene you would get in Naples or Seville. There is an enormous number of Italians in

New York, and many other southern people; they help towards the making of this first impression.

Featureless, too, the city appears to the fresh arrival, save for the tall buildings in the neighbourhood of Wall Street or Lower Broadway. The streets and avenues all seem very much alike, and so, indeed, with a few exceptions, they are. The two principal exceptions are Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Broadway runs from the sea for many miles up the narrow island on which New York is built. Fifth Avenue begins at





#### PASSING MOTORISTS INVEST IN A CONSIGNMENT OF APPLES FROM A COUNTRY ORCHARD

Apple growing has one of its chief centres in North America, where the combination of virgin soil and cheap transport have told in the commercial struggle. In certain states the apple is indigenous, but a wide variety has been obtained by cross fertilisation and grafting from imported species. In some localities, however, notably the north-west, the Americans have had to face special difficulties in the way of scorching of fruit by the sun and damage from high winds. These difficulties are combated by planting the trees closely, and so affording mutual protection

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### GIRLS OF A CITY SCHOOL INCLUDE PRACTICAL GARDENING AMONG THEIR STUDIES

Nowhere has more attention or more encouragement been given to agricultural education than in the United States. This commences in the schools, many of which have their own gardens. Students may then pass on to an agricultural college or take a special course at one of the universities. In connexion with this keenness for advancement in the various branches of husbandry it is instructive to recall the passing of an Act in 1862 granting to each state 30,000 acres of land for every member returned to Congress, for the purpose of instituting colleges where the art could be practised

*Photo. Brown Brothers.*





HARVESTING A CROP ON A TOBACCO PLANTATION UNDER THE SUNNY SKIES OF VIRGINIA

Many southern landowners have found it advantageous to grow the great staples which could be planted and harvested by negroes and by wholesale methods. For long years tobacco was the principal crop of the northern tier of southern states, including Virginia, where its cultivation has been a profound influence in the economic organization of the state. The soil and climate of the United States are, on the whole, well suited to the growing of tobacco, which in many regions has become a prolific source of wealth. The acreage devoted to it has increased enormously, and the weight of the crops amounts to many million pounds

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



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Washington Square, a fascinating relic of old New York, with stately houses of early nineteenth-century architecture and restful green spaces, both telling of a time when Americans still valued leisure and charm. They are now coming back to the just appreciation of those blessings.

Right away to Central Park Fifth Avenue runs, crossing Broadway and gradually becoming "residential." Not long ago the shopping part of it was a long way "down town," but every year the shops crept farther up. Then huge hotels were built, first the Saint Regis, called the Millionaires' Hotel, then the Gotham, then the Plaza at the top. Most of the houses remain which made Fifth Avenue famous as the street of the homes of the richest men in the world, but they are shut for the most part. Commerce has marked this, one of the finest thoroughfares in the world, for its own.

### Lofty Office Blocks of Broadway

Broadway cannot be called "fine." Much of it is narrow. There are stretches which are still squalid. Nowhere is it impressive, except, perhaps, in the Money Market section, where the office-blocks are so high that the traffic and the swirling currents of humanity seem to flow like a noisy, hurrying river deep down between very steep and precipitous cliffs. The chief activities of the city are all to be found on Broadway.

At the harbour end are the Custom House and the shipping offices, all the signs of a busy and wealthy port. Then come the banks and the Stock Exchange, and the offices of the firms that deal in money. Here the streets are named instead of being numbered as they are higher up. They date back to an early period of New York history.

No other of the avenues, which run lengthwise, while the streets run across, can be compared with Fifth; indeed, they are undistinguished, uninteresting, mostly filled by the poorer kind of shops, inhabited by the flatter kind of people.

The streets that stand out in one's recollection are also few, but that is equally true of London or Paris streets.

Next after the "Lombard Street" section of Broadway comes the wholesale trade district, then a shopping section, then theatreland, then the motor trade region, and after that miles and miles of nothing in particular. It is still Broadway right out in the country, where trees and bushes take the place of shop-fronts and the blithe "commuter" (as the suburban season-ticket holder is nicknamed, because he "commutes" the daily fare into a fixed quarterly payment) enjoys the scents and stillness after the din and stuffiness of town.

### New York's Magnificent Harbour

From one of the business men's lunch clubs on the top floor of one of the high buildings the beauty of New York is seen to lie in her magnificent harbour and the two rivers that flow into it on either side of the tongue of land on which the city clusters. The Riverside Drive, which overlooks the broad Hudson, is a favourite quarter to live in, not so fashionable as the district which lies on the other side of Central Park, but far more attractive.

### Contrasting Wealth and Squalor

Over the river is New Jersey, where many New Yorkers live, in such suburbs as East Orange, where you might imagine that the whole state was peopled by comfortable folk living in neatly-constructed spacious houses with gardens round them, and that poverty had been banished—as indeed it has—from the region where the well-to-do dwell. Look the other way and you see Long Island across Long Island Sound.

At one end this shares the grime and turmoil and squalor of toiling New York. In the centre is a pleasant farming district, which reminds one as much as anything I ever saw in the United States of an English countryside. Then the island becomes an uninhabited jungle. On the Atlantic shore, only a





#### OPERATIVES AT WORK STRIPPING THE "FRAGRANT WEED"

After the wilting and drying process, the tobacco leaves are stripped of their midribs and some varieties are then put under heavy pressure. Great care is taken in the sorting of the leaves, which are placed in heaps according to their quality, as first, second, and inferior grades. Tobacco is brought in bundles to the cigar factories, high-grade leaves for wrappers being kept separate

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

short trip from the city by train or boat, is Coney Island, the pleasure resort of the millions who inhabit New York, as opposed to the "Four Hundred" who flatter themselves that they give "tone" to its society.

Farther off on the New Jersey coast is one of the favourite holiday-places of the middle class, Atlantic City. In some of its features it recalls Coney Island, though such a suggestion would be indignantly denied by its frequenters. Its long Board Walk by the ocean and its huge summer hotels are its prominent features. A still longer journey must be taken by those who go to Newport,

the fashionable seaside "village of palaces," in the state of Rhode Island.

A delightful spot is Newport, in spite of the atmosphere of superfluous riches which is supposed to enwrap it. In truth, the rich cast off here, during the daytime at any rate, the ostentation and luxurious habits which they acquire in cities. They bathe, play lawn-tennis, croquet, polo, ride or drive about the country, make up impromptu lunch and tea parties, wear simple, sensible clothes. Only in the evening does the sway of fashion reassert itself. Dinners are on the sumptuous scale, the most expensive of frocks are worn, bridge is



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played till early morning for high stakes. Along the coast of Massachusetts are smaller country-home settlements where the wealthy Boston people take their ease amid their carefully-tended gardens and in the bracing Atlantic air. There is a stretch here known as the gold Coast, on account of its millionaire population. Some of them are of the kidney that loves display and that spends lavishly for no other purpose, proclaiming its deplorable lack of taste and education.

But most of them, and particularly those who were born in this part of the United States, are men and women who belong to that really good society which is found in all countries and which demands from its members nothing more than the qualifications of naturally fine instincts, cultivated intelligence, wide interests, and acquaintance with the best that has been thought and imagined since the records of mankind began.

Much ridicule has been thrown at Boston and its people. Possibly they have deserved some of it. They may have set the standard of culture a shade too high. There are Bostonians even to-day who betray their poverty of intellect by being self-consciously "intellectual." But no one who is competent to estimate social values will deny that, as Washington is the administrative and New York the business capital, so Boston is the American metropolis of intelligence and learning, of knowledge and taste, pursued for their own sakes and without any ulterior object of material advantage.

To begin with, Boston has a tradition. Here one's thoughts turn to Emerson and the "Transcendental School," to Oliver Wendell Holmes, to Thoreau and Longfellow and Nathaniel Hawthorne, to James Russell Lowell and Fields, the publisher who earned the right to be included for ever among the authors whom he treated so well. The literary associations thus begun have never been



### HAND MANUFACTURE OF THE TOBACCO LEAF INTO THE CIGAR

Throughout the United States there are to be found numberless factories, large and small, for the making of cigars. Very few of them use machinery, for hand-made cigars are still considered the best and are the most expensive. The operative rolls the filler tobacco into the compact shape required, then winds the wrapper leaf round it and fastens it with paste at each end

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



entirely neglected. It is not by chance that the Boston Public Library is the most famous in the country. Harvard, so close to the city, has fostered, not merely the spirit of learning, but the art of expression, the mastery of language, the study of best models. About the older red-brick and the newer grey stone university buildings there is a mellow air of leisurely yet earnest studentship.

#### Harvard and its Associations

When you have wandered through the courts and quadrangles, you understand why Harvard men are somehow different from Yale or Princeton men. Their imaginations have been attuned to beauty, their minds to the comprehension of that side of our existence which is not concerned with buying and selling and becoming rich.

The Harvard Club in New York is different from all other clubs there or elsewhere. There is no sham culture at Harvard or in that part of Boston society which appreciates the Harvard spirit. The centre of the city is a tangle of narrow streets and old buildings preserved "for old sake's sake." Outside of this are wide thoroughfares, avenues shaded by fine trees, open spaces which make Boston live in one's memory as a vista of parks and commons. This aspect of their city is highly valued by the people, and they have made plans which will keep it green and airy however monstrous its growth may be.

#### New Orleans: Old and New

If ever it fulfils the expectations of its town-planners and includes a population of ten millions, these ten millions will nevertheless have an orderly, agreeable dwelling-place. Wide avenues have been planted eighteen miles from the centre, to be ready when they are needed. Stretches of woodland and breezy hillside have been reserved for public use; so have the shores of lakes and rivers, even the banks of streams.

There is only one other American city which fills the mind of the traveller with pictures from the past as Boston does;

this is New Orleans. One is disappointed at first that it does not take one aside more often and more insistently to whisper in one's ear of the days when it was a French town and of the later slave-dealing scenes which went on here as openly as if no man believed that there was a God in Heaven. But those who stroll away from the modern part, which is exactly the same as all other modern parts, and look for remains of the old French settlement will still find a good deal to reward them.

There is one street in particular, a street of low houses covered with flowering creepers, a quiet street where it is always afternoon, shut away from the bustle and noise and hurry of new New Orleans, which gave me just the atmosphere I was in search of. Here there is a famous French restaurant, where the waiters have the true French style and where the wine is as good as you might find in Dijon or Bordeaux. The omelettes, too, are quite unlike those of American cooking; they reminded me of the omelette of the landlady at the Mont Saint Michel.

#### White and Black in the South

Richmond is a southern Civil War city, Atlanta (Georgia), Savannah and Birmingham (Alabama) represent the New South of industrial expansion and prosperity. But not until you get to New Orleans can you feel that the South has become a reality to your mind.

Strangely you begin then to understand that the negro problem, which is the toughest problem the United States have before them, is not so difficult in the South as it is in those parts where white people and coloured people mix more and meet upon a basis of pretended equality. What the nature of the problem is has been stated succinctly and accurately in these words: "Whether at last the negro shall gain full recognition as a man, or be utterly crushed by prejudice and superior numbers?"

In the South the negroes accept the position of inferiority assigned to them.





#### SKILLED HANDS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SILKEN HOSIERY

America purchases much of her raw silk from Italy, Japan, and China, for despite favourable climatic conditions sericulture has made little headway in the U.S.A. since its introduction some 300 years ago. Nevertheless, every branch of the silk manufacturing industry is well developed; silk mills are numerous, and the fabrics and "fancies" produced are remarkable for their beauty and excellence

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

They may chafe inwardly against it, but they seem to know that it would be useless to attempt any change. The separation between them and the whites is jealously kept up. By law they are forbidden to intermarry. By custom they are not allowed to enter public institutions such as libraries and parks, for which, however, they are taxed like other citizens. They are in the main restricted to the lower grades of manual labour, their wages are low, the quarters in which they live are the least desirable.

### Progress Despite Galling Fetters

In railway trains, railway stations, and street-cars they are kept apart from the whites. No hotel or restaurant will serve them, no white church accepts them as members, no white school or college admits them. They are given votes by law, but they are often not permitted to record them, and if they do, their voting power is liable to be made null and void.

In spite of these galling and hampering disabilities, the blacks have made great strides in civilization. I went some years ago to a negro fair not far from New Orleans. Everything was arranged and conducted as it would have been by whites. The fathers and mothers and families who crowded the buildings and the terraces were quiet, well-behaved, interested. There was, I recollect, an emergency hospital unit with black doctors and black nurses in seemly uniform, all with diplomas and degrees.

### Southern Blacks in the Great War

Many stalls offered proof of negro skill in salesmanship, ingenuity of display, and enterprise in small commerce. I came away convinced of the advance made along the lines of the Booker Washington programme, which aimed at the establishment of the coloured race in industry and at the accumulation by it of wealth before equal rights of citizenship were claimed. After the Great War there was a

heating of passion on both sides. Altogether 360,000 black soldiers served in the American armies. Of these, 239,000 came from the South, which sent only 379,000 men to the colours in all. It was certain that those who had accepted the duty of citizenship in greater proportion than the whites would renew their claim to its privileges. Once again the negro question came to the fore in American public life, and in a more pressing shape than at any earlier period.

There are now some twelve million coloured people in the United States. Their birthrate is larger, always has been larger, than that of the white population. To the mass of the whites they are "niggers," a lower species of humanity, which will never be on a level with fair-skinned people. It is admitted that here and there one will raise himself or herself out of inferiority, but it is fiercely maintained that to expect the two races ever to live together on terms of equality is absurd, and even immoral. Yet there is a general admission also that the only method of avoiding trouble is to put the blacks all together in one part of the country. It is now impossible to return them to Africa, whence they came.

### White Kindliness and Intolerance

The problem of the Black is one which the Americans owe to the Spaniards who discovered and exploited the continent. In four centuries the number of negroes carried to America is supposed to have been fifteen millions. Although slavery was abolished in New York State in 1827, it was not until 1854 that the right of the coloured people to ride in the same tramway-cars as white people was established.

How the negroes are treated, whether in the South or the North, depends very much on the kindliness or the intolerance of individual whites. Here are two incidents to illustrate this. A coloured woman, brought up in Canada as a British subject and with the



*American Indians  
of Arizona & New Mexico*



*Lank hair and solidity of facial contour distinguish this stoutly built and gaily garbed squaw of the Walapai tribe in Arizona*

Photo, Underwood & Underwood

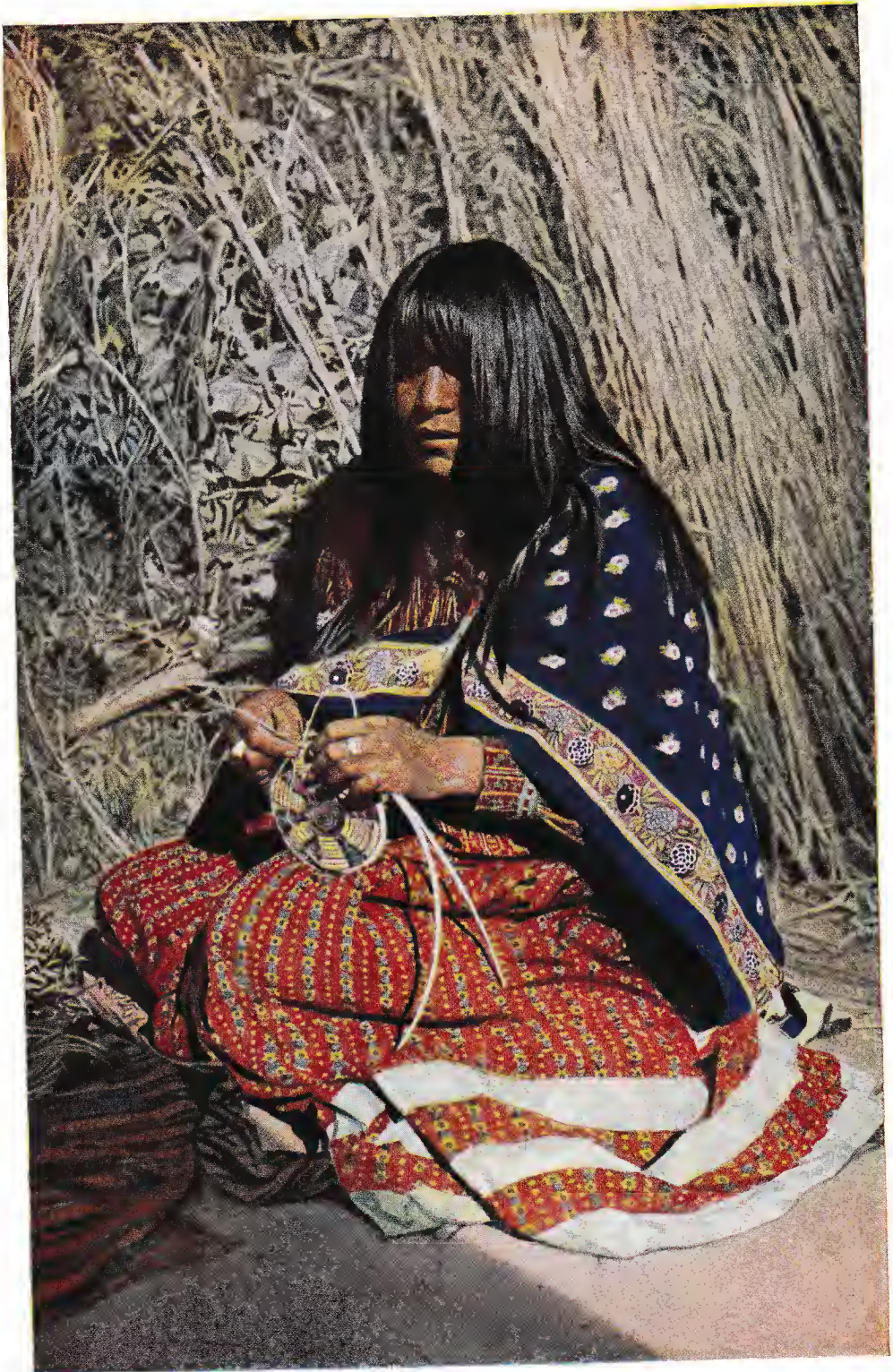




*In the heart of the sage-brush desert of Arizona Navaho blankets are woven, their beauty and utility attracting many customers*

Photo, American Museum of Natural History





*Versed in useful arts are the Indian tribes of Arizona, and basketry, skilfully woven and dyed, is a much favoured feminine industry*

Photo, Brown Brothers





*Strongly developed is the Pueblo culture in customs, ceremonies, and dwellings, and, among divers arts, pottery holds a high place*





*The portable bed of the papoose is an important article in each Yuma household and the poorest mother lavishes care upon its trappings*

Photo, Brown Brothers

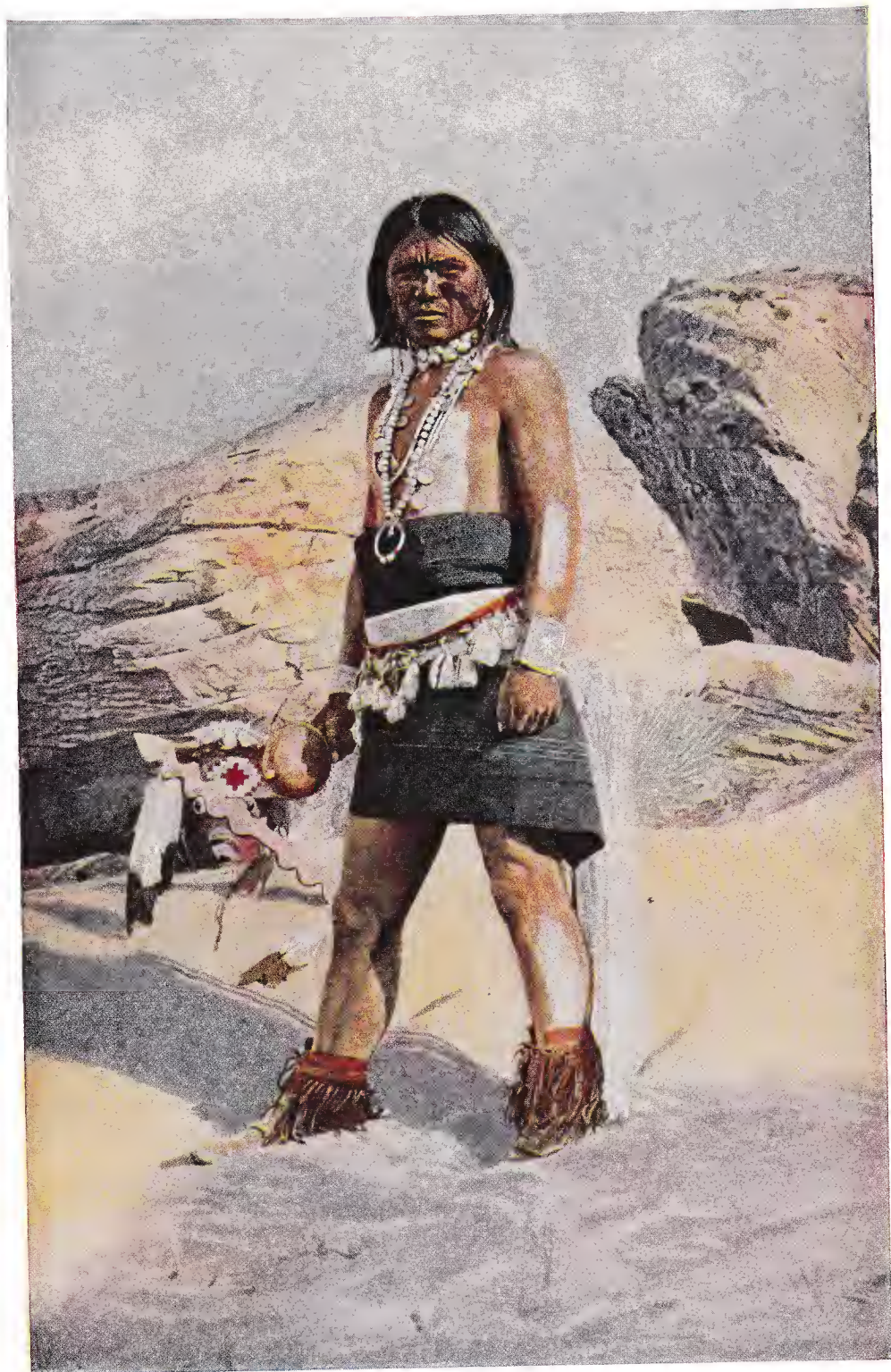




*If predatory and warlike, the Apache of New Mexico, fastidious and artistic in dress, is a finer man than the so-called Apache of Europe.*

Photo, American Museum of Natural History





*A Hopi snake-dancer of Arizona, whose ancestors danced in self-same manner and place even before the advent of the Spanish*

Photo, Underwood & Underwood





*Lovingly this chief handles the gift made to a predecessor by President Lincoln when thanking the Pueblo leaders for aid in the Civil War*

Photo, Underwood & Underwood



surroundings of a good British home, was on a visit to a seaside place in New Jersey. She went into a merry-go-round enclosure and was ordered out by the man in charge.

"Get out of here!" he said. "We don't allow niggers."

That woman sat by the sea and wished that "the ocean might rise and drown every white person on the face of the earth." She destroyed all the letters she had from her many white friends and made up her mind that she would have no more to say to them. In time her soreness wore off a little, but she never forgets that rough boor's insult or thinks of white people as she had done up to then.

The other incident happened in a street-car. A young American at a college in New York State knew slightly a negro fellow-student from the South.

#### Growth of Coloured Prosperity

At "commencement," when the students had their relations to visit them, this young man saw the negro come into a crowded car with a girl, who was evidently his sister. "Without a thought I rose, lifted my hat and gave her my seat. Never again shall I see such a look of gratitude as that which lighted up his face when he bowed in acknowledgment of my courtesy. It revealed the race question to me."

In the United States, however well-off the negro may be, he is not contented with his lot any more than the rich Jews, who were tolerated by the Russian government, could be at their ease while massacres were of frequent occurrence among their poor brothers. There is a growing class of prosperous coloured people. Their homes are comfortable in an undistinguished style. Their ambition is to be as much like other people as possible. They live like their white neighbours, have their card-parties and their musical evenings, their dances and "church socials." They go to church regularly, the whole family

turning out and all dropping generous gifts into the collection plate.

It is among the black clergy that the demand for full rights and freedom finds loudest voice. They feel more than any other class the sting of the decree which commands the negro "to keep his place."

#### Education Among the Negroes

The blacks are not tolerated in the North so sympathetically as they were. Their legal rights are still secured to them—on paper—but even places which do not actually refuse service to coloured persons let them see that they are not wanted, and the negro is sensitive enough to shrink from rebuffs. He is a simple, genial, good-natured creature as a rule, and he cannot understand why he should be treated as an outcast. He shrugs his broad shoulders and keeps among his own people. That is in the North. In the South he is compelled to keep among them. He is humiliated, made to feel he is considered inferior to the whites, driven often to crime by his resentment and wounded pride.

Yet in all parts education spreads among the blacks, they rise in larger and larger numbers from the hewer of wood and drawer of water class, they raise a louder and more persistent cry for the dropping of the "colour bar." Yet, so far as can be seen at present, there is a stern and even fierce determination among the whites in the United States for the keeping of that bar severely up.

#### Results Achieved at Hampton

In the white imagination the dissolute, savage negro represents a terrible danger. That he exists is true enough, but it is true also that he is a rare exception and that he is generally the product of bad conditions created by white people. The negroes are apt to be vain, the men in particular. They appreciate that "*dolce far niente*" (pleasant idleness) which is foreign to the American of the northern states. They like spending money, they like display.





# GLIMPSE INTO THE SORTING DEPARTMENT OF A BEAN CANNERY IN THE UNITED STATES

The kidney bean, or *phaseolus vulgaris*, was introduced into Europe from South America in 1597, and its culture was first popularised in France, where it is usually known as the haricot. In the United States this bean is plentiful and embraces many varieties, over 150 of which are in cultivation, including both bush and climbing beans. The seeds of many of these varieties, especially the frijole, which is a staple food in the south-western states, are used, either green or dried, as food for man and beast. Large quantities of them are preserved with salt, or by evaporation, or canning

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



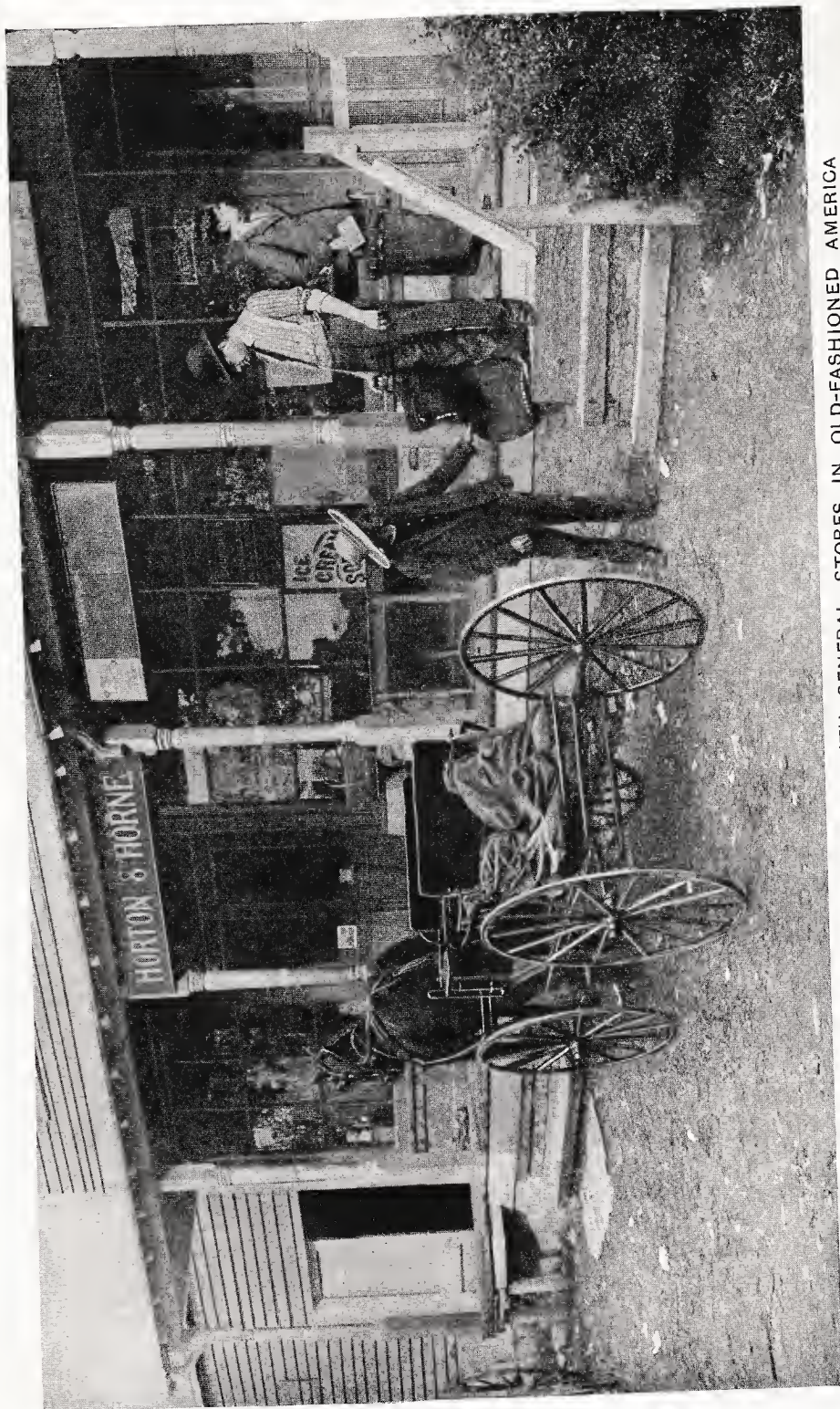


# SCENE ON AN ICE FIELD IN THE STATES DURING THE PROCESS OF CUTTING AND CARTING AN ICE CROP

The ice industry is an important one in the United States, where both natural and artificial ice are in enormous demand. The chief fields of operation are in Maine and on the Hudson river. After the snow has been cleared, usually by means of a snow-plough, an ice-plough cuts deep grooves in the ice, first in one direction, then at right angles with the first, thus forming squares. These grooves are deep, and the remaining thickness is cut through with a saw; the blocks are then loosened and floated or carted to the ice-house, there to be held in storage until required

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





# RURAL POSTAL SERVICE SIDE BY SIDE WITH GENERAL STORES IN OLD-FASHIONED AMERICA

Since the year 1775, when their own post office system was introduced, the postal service of the U.S.A. has developed enormously. The free delivery system for cities was introduced in 1863, and the rural free delivery under President McKinley in 1897. Notwithstanding the youth of this last adjunct, it has all the appearance of outgrowing some of the older branches of the service. Numerous receiving boxes and deliveries are provided to meet the convenience of the rural public, and in the remote districts where the more modern modes of transport have not yet penetrated the old-fashioned light buggy is still employed by the post official in his daily rounds

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



But they can be induced to work hard and steadily. As parents they set a fine example. They are of a cheerful temperament, they delight in music, they love laughter.

Whether their capacity for intellectual development is smaller than that of other races is by no means sure. When it is argued that the American negro population has thrown up many minds of distinction, many possessors of talent in all kinds of directions which can be set beside the talent of white men and women, the reply is that these minds, these talents, belong to persons of mixed blood. Certainly that is often true.

The number of mulattoes is large. Many who are styled black because they are not "white" are really of a brownish hue. But full-blooded negroes have contributed to the world's stock of thought and art. At Hampton, the first industrial training college for black students, founded in 1868, there have been many instances of something more than talent. The standards of intelligence, honesty, accuracy are quite as high as they would be among young white men drawn from the same surroundings.

#### Climate and Mental Development

Mr. Booker Washington, the first Principal of Tuskegee College, declared that "a country which was not safe with ignorant slaves cannot be safe with ignorant freemen." Certainly the negro has proved that he can profit by education, even of the highest kind, but patient research seems to be necessary over a long period before it can be decided whether the black race is inferior to the white and the yellow in possibilities of mental development.

Climate may have an influence. In the South the damp heat is certainly not conducive to effort of any kind. The southern whites of old family speak with an attractive slowness, and have not until quite recent times displayed any of that fierce unresting energy which is the outstanding trait in the temperament of the northern and

western people. They have always reckoned themselves the aristocrats of the country.

While the Puritans were colonising New England and Pennsylvania, Cavalier families were taking up estates in the South, conferred upon them, as was that of the Esmonds in Thackeray's novel, "The Virginians," by Charles I. or by other British sovereigns. Called after Queen Elizabeth, Virginia was made as much like England as possible. The colonists belonged to families of position and long descent. As preservers of the aristocratic tradition they had more in common with English men and women of the ruling caste than had the sturdier, more progressive northern Americans.

#### Industrial Expansion in the South

They were resolute enemies of change. In the United States the "backward South" was a reproach not undeserved. The North went ahead in manufacture and commerce, as well as in general farming. The South kept on in the old rut; it has been left for our own time to see its late industrial expansion.

One can see to-day, by comparing the appearances of the southern states with Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, how unlike were the processes of their development. The flood of aliens which has been poured over the land at the rate of a million a year has certainly made a difference to the more English atmosphere of the regions which in soil and climate approach more nearly to the conditions of the British Isles. Even on the land it is common to find the farmers what one is apt to call "foreign."

#### Lights and Shadows of Pittsburg

Yet even with so largely foreign a population the cities and towns, the cultivation and the culture, both the look of the country and the institutions of the Puritan states are entirely distinct from those of the South, except in those new southern industrial centres which have lately come into being. Much may be said, for example, in





# UNITED STATES POST OFFICE SERVANTS SENDING LETTERS BY PNEUMATIC DISPATCH

Pneumatic dispatch, or transport of written communications by means of air pressure, was introduced in London in 1853, and has been adopted for postal and telegraphic purposes in most large cities of the world. In the United States tubes up to 8 inches in diameter are in use, the carriers employed in these being 24 inches long and 7 inches in diameter. They are worked at a pressure of 6 lb. to the square inch, and give a transit speed of 30 m.p.h. Small installations for internal communication in offices, hotels, and shops are in common use

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

dispraise of Pittsburg. It is smoky, unpleasing, unclean, "almost as bad as your Sheffield," a travelled American said to me with a half smile when I had done abusing it. I had to admit the comparison. Yet with all its unattractiveness, Pittsburg is no mushroom. It is a solid city with a history, though not in all its chapters can that history be described as creditable.

The steel industry of which Pittsburg is the headquarters was built up by ruthless methods, both among competitors and towards employees. Yet the ugliness of much that the Steel Barons practised cannot offset the weight of honest labour and capable management and inventive ingenuity which have made Pittsburg famous.

New England is more English in appearance than any other part of the United States. It has a more settled aspect. One sees lawns which might have been rolled and watered, watered and rolled, for hundreds of years. There are villages which might almost be English. The cities have old buildings in them. They pride themselves upon their history.

### Alien Life in the Middle West

Then go up into the hilly districts of New York State and you will find Dutch villages. All the people have Dutch names. They live there cut off from the rest of their fellow-countrymen as effectually as if they were in Holland, whence their ancestors came.

In the middle west, with its vast cultivated plains and its industrial centres of rapid growth, a civilization distinct from that of the east is quickly recognized. Here one begins to understand what the inflow of foreign citizens has done to alter the character of the population. In Cleveland eighty-two out of every hundred inhabitants are foreign-born. There are districts of the city where nobody speaks English.

In the north-western states many of the wheat-farms are held by Germans and Swedes. Here is the country to

which the old-time farmers moved in their "prairie schooners"—as they called their big farm wagons—when they had exhausted the natural fertility of the soil of the middle west. Many of their descendants have gone across the line into Canada. There are districts in Saskatchewan full of them.

### Spanish Influence in California

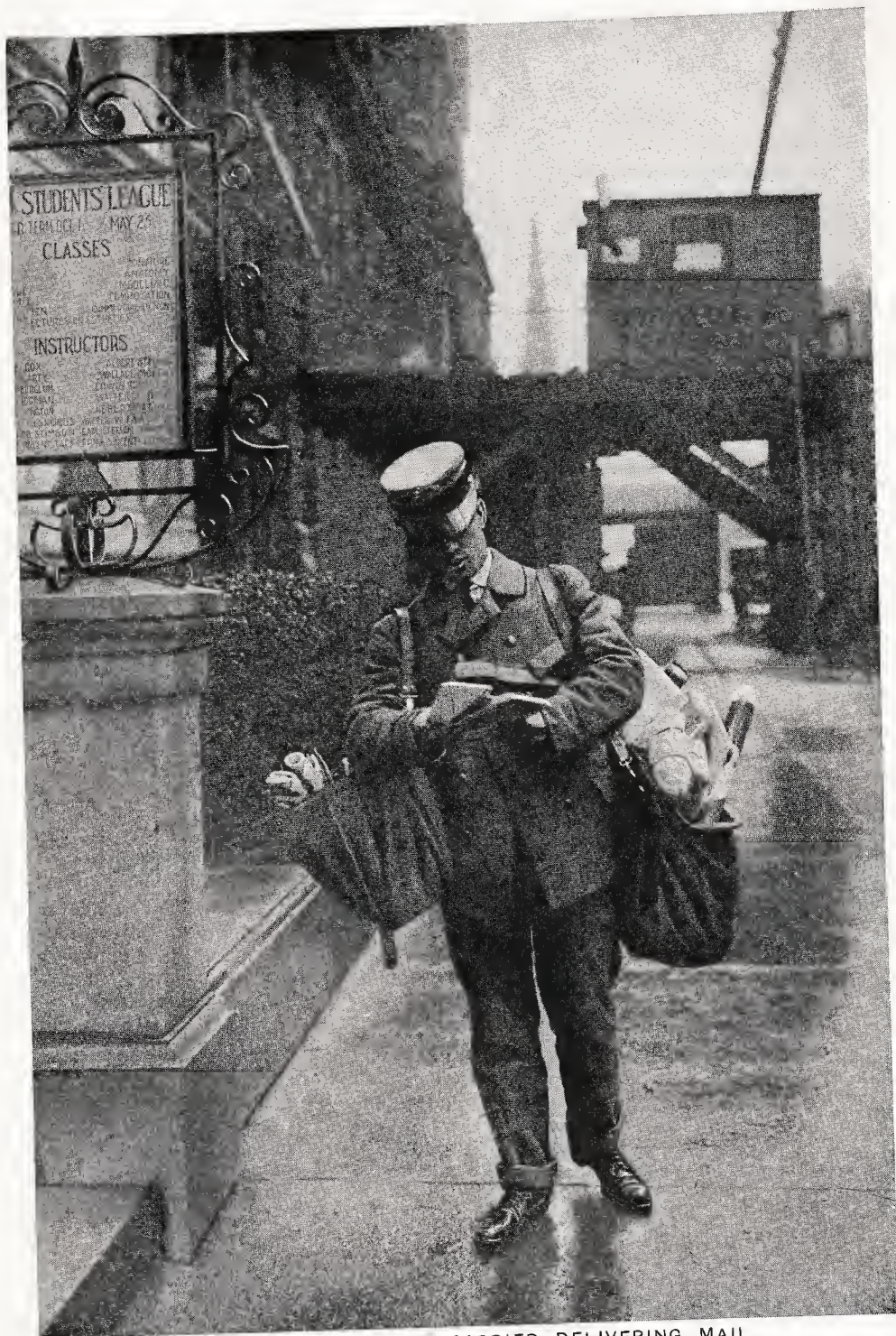
California is another state that bears upon it the marks of an older civilization. Spanish settlements have left their ruins. Spanish names are everywhere. There are traces of Spanish blood in the people. Their speech, soft and musical, is unlike that of any other section of the population. With a climate so kindly, and with sunshine so constant and powerful, it might be expected that a lower degree of energy would be developed here than on the Atlantic seaboard or on the prairie swept by invigorating winds. Yet the Californians are as energetic as any of their fellow-countrymen.

The speed at which they rebuilt San Francisco after the "fire"—no one ever mentions an earthquake in California—was proof of their grit and determination. It was unfortunate that they had not time to consider the claims of beauty. But they felt, no doubt, that nothing mattered for the moment save to get the streets rebuilt and to provide roofs for those who would bring back the prosperity which had received so cruel a check.

### Land of Many Opportunities

To see how gigantic have been the strides which America has taken in material wealth within the last forty years you must go to the west. "The wild and woolly west" it was mockingly called not so long ago. Now it counts itself, not without good reasons, the most progressive as well as the most productive part of the United States. Mining camps have grown into well-ordered cities. Public spirit has kept pace with the increase in the population. Street-car systems are swift and





### UNCLE SAM'S LETTER CARRIER DELIVERING MAIL

For long the United States had only rudimentary postal services, and the first national post office system was established in 1775. Stamps were introduced by them in 1847; previously only money was collected for the postage, prepayment being optional. Since those early days the public post has assumed gigantic dimensions, and is one of the most effective instruments of civilization

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### QUICK LUNCH ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Railway journeys are generally more comfortable in the U.S.A. than they are in Europe. All rapid long distance travelling is done in Pullman cars, of steel construction throughout, with parlour cars and dining cars attached. On the Pennsylvania Railroad luncheon is served in "quick lunch" cars, the menu showing the same dishes at the same prices as supplied in the dining cars

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

cleanly. Electric light is in universal use ; so is the telephone.

The western people are heartier, more friendly at first sight, more natural than the eastern. From Kansas, with its enormous fields of wheat and oats and its little farmhouses, looking like dolls'-houses, in the middle of them ; through Colorado, where the sage-brush country begins and where you look across to the Rocky Mountains, their snowy summits serene among light clouds ; through Nevada, rich in minerals, and down into California, where the fields are well-tilled and well-fenced, the stacks of hay

and straw substantial and the cattle fat, the type of western American is much the same ; it is a type which leaves one with very pleasant memories.

The west is a country of vast spaces, immense vistas, clean, clear air which braces and stimulates. One can understand what makes the westerner imaginative and enterprising. There are so many opportunities to "make good." There is so much wealth scattered about by the careless hand of nature, so much beauty and grandeur, that it would be a shame for mankind not to breed a race worthy of the land. That was



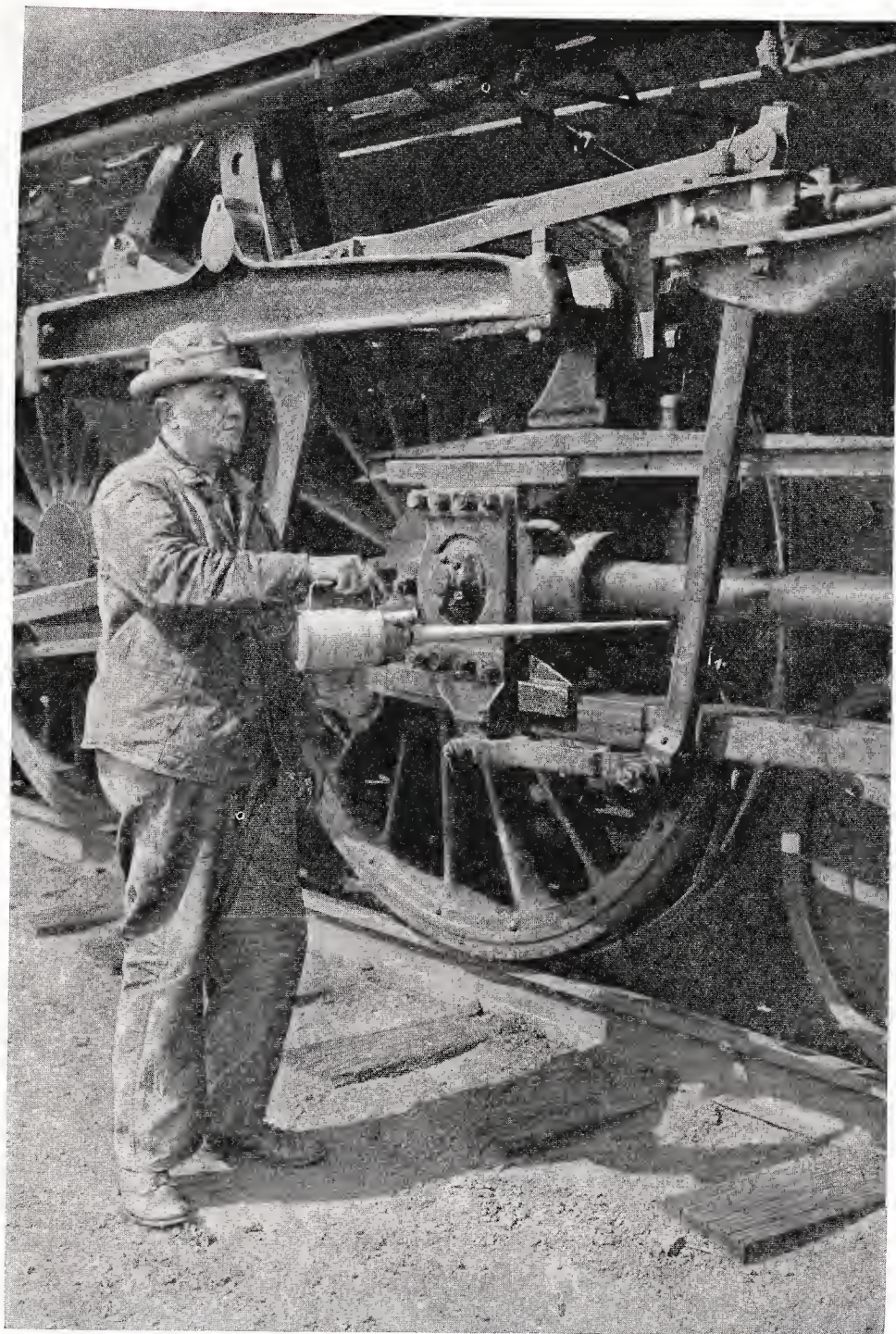


#### INSIDE THE CAB OF A MIGHTY FREIGHT ENGINE

Seated before the manifold apparatus for controlling the movements of the giant mechanism, the veteran engine driver glances at his watch. To the left and convenient to his hand is the great brake-lever, and above his head dangles the cord of the whistle, while a tea can in a rack adds a somewhat homely touch to this picture of life on one of the great American railroads

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





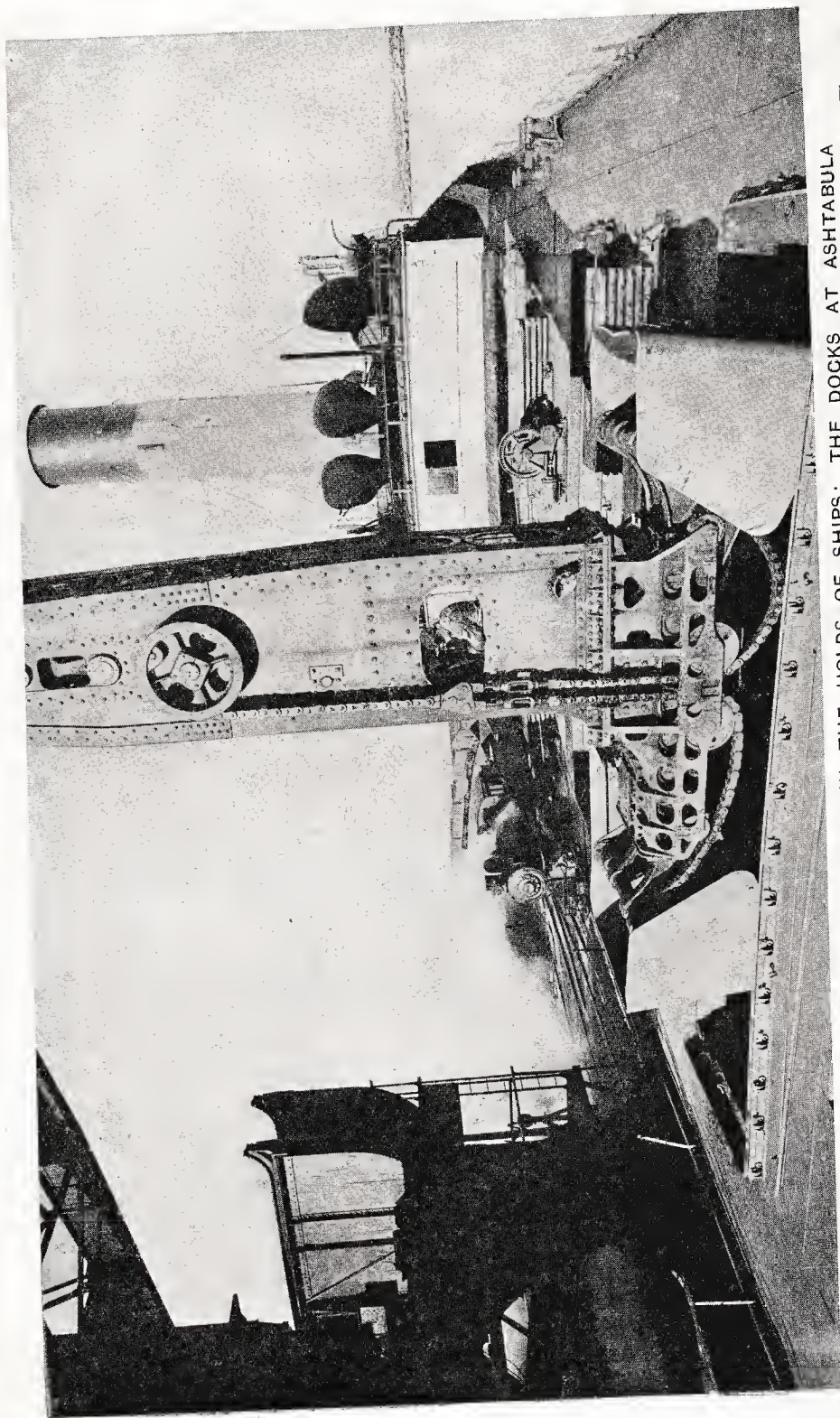
#### OILING THE PISTON-RODS OF A GIANT AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE

For hauling heavy loads up certain steep inclines that occur on their railroads, the Americans have evolved engines of enormous size and weighing as much as four hundred tons. These are capable of pulling trains, whose total weight may reach three thousand tons, up the most formidable gradients.

The dimensions of this colossus may be gauged by comparison with its burly attendant

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





# MONSTER STEAM SHOVEL THAT GROPE IN THE HOLDS OF SHIPS: THE DOCKS AT ASHTABULA

From a huge crane run on wheels is swung the great arm of the shovel. The join of crane and arm is just beyond the upper limits of the photograph. The man caged in the arm itself operates the two great claws which, when full, are swung bodily out on to the wharf. The size of the huge mechanism is so great that the freight train seen on the left easily runs under the crane. Ashtabula stands on the river of that name where it enters Lake Erie

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



the desire of the Mormon community. They aimed at producing a stock which should be perfect, "no physical deformity, no vice, no crime." They believed polygamy would help towards this because it allowed the woman to be treated "as mother, not as wife, during the period when her maternal duties to her offspring are most sacred," and because it could surround her "with scenes of kindness and gentleness, love and holiness."

It was an experiment, and it failed. The stock produced was subject to the same shortcomings as other stocks. Polygamy has for many years ceased in the state of Utah. It could only continue while the state was separated from the rest of the country. When the railway ran through it there came into view the end of Brigham Young's attempt to form a community which should govern itself by means of Church and State in one. The "Gentiles," as the opponents of polygamy were called, gained power; the old Mormon leaders lost it.

#### Utah's Debt to the Mormons

Since about 1890 there has not been any Mormon state. It had fulfilled its promise to "make the wilderness blossom like the rose." The Mormons brought water from the mountains, canalised the melting snows, turned the desert into fertile land on which they could produce four crops of lucerne grass a year and three of hay. They established an outpost of civilization at a date when, west of the Missouri river, there was no other settlement until the Rockies were crossed.

When Brigham Young led his followers into Utah, in 1847, he aimed at making his colony independent of supplies from outside. He established industries, wool-weaving, silk-weaving, sugar-making, shoe-making. He might have succeeded in keeping the Mormons secure from "contamination" (there was an echo in their ideals of the early Pilgrims' anxiety to keep themselves

themselves) if he had not happened to choose a territory which was rich in minerals.

In Utah there are found all the metals save two. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, marble, asbestos, saltpetre, quicksilver, zinc and alum all abound. There is salt in immense quantities. There are very valuable species of mineral rubber. When these riches were discovered there arose the cry among the people of Utah that Mormonism was "bad for business." It kept capital away, and capital had to be attracted if the wealth under the soil was to be realized.

#### Pleasing Aspects of Salt Lake City

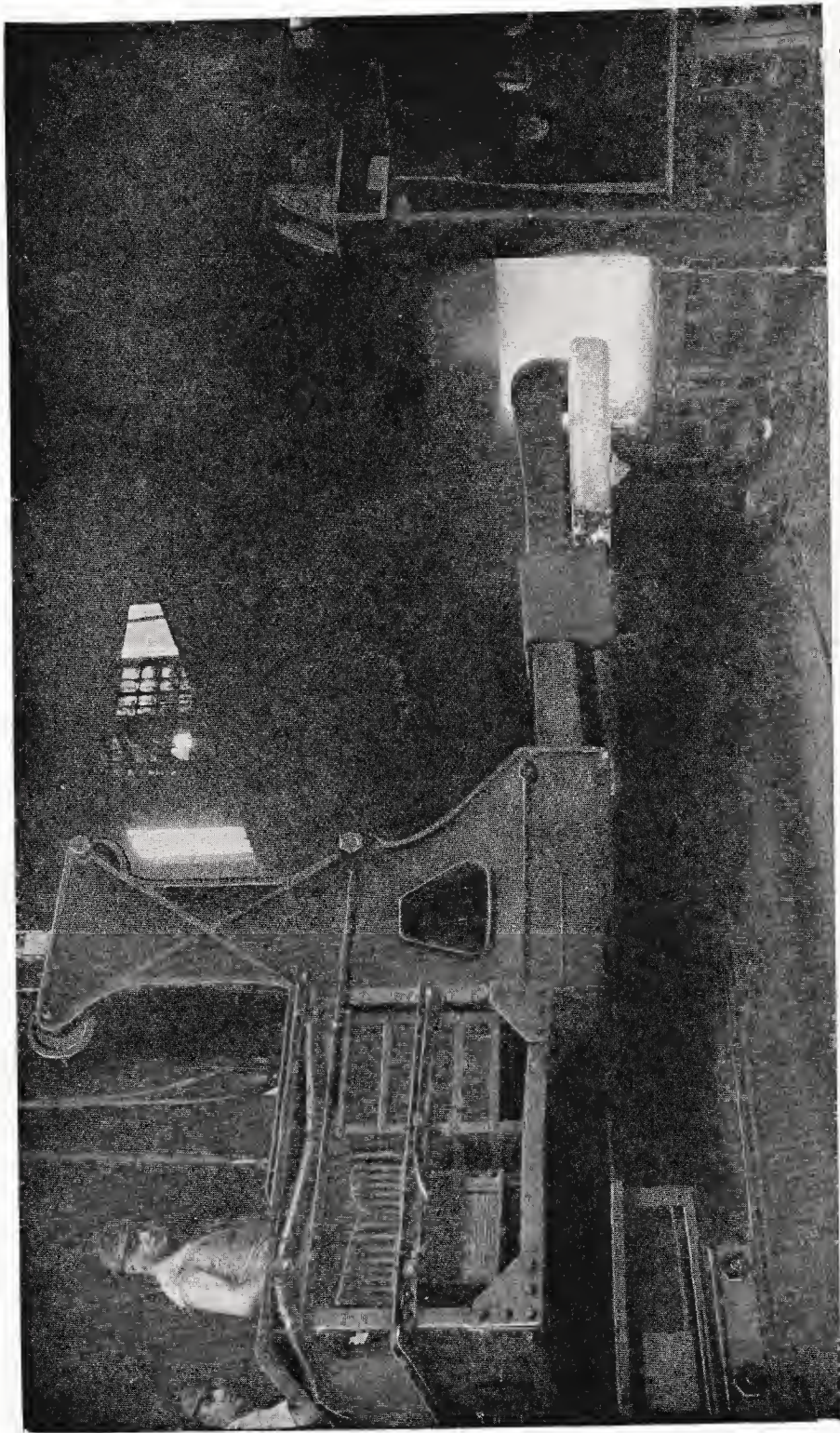
Salt Lake City is built in a pleasant, solid style, with broad, well-paved streets having runnels of water beside them and trees to shade them from the fierceness of the sun. It is probably the best-built city in the United States; none has a finer situation or a more picturesque setting. Grey-green mountains shelter it from cold winds, the green water of the lake is refreshingly cool to look at and makes for health. While Mormonism was the rule of the state there were no drinking saloons or disorderly houses. Strict Mormons neither smoked nor took stimulants; even tea and coffee were barred.

#### Weakening of old Mormon Customs

The Church founded by Brigham Young is still supported by tithes (tenth parts) of all that its members possess. It has a president and two assistants, twelve "apostles" and a council of seventy, modelled after the system of the earliest Christian Church described in the New Testament.

Mormons are not expected to take their disputes before the civil courts. They take them in the first place to an elder of the Church. If he cannot settle them, the parties appeal to a bishop. Should the bishop fail to make peace between the disputants, their quarrel is laid before a council of fifteen. The final decision lies in all cases with the three





**ROLLING MILL IN ACTION IN PITTSBURG, ONE OF THE CHIEF MANUFACTURING CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES**  
Pittsburg is the leading place in the United States for manufactures of iron, steel, copper, and glass, and has numerous large blast furnaces and rolling mills. Among its many sobriquets "the Smoky City" and "the Iron City" best suggest its chief characteristics, while the epithet, "Hell with the lid off," would appear at times not undeserved. Rolling mills are machines used for rolling masses of metal into bars or plates. They comprise a series of rollers in pairs, between which the metal receives successive reductions in thickness, and are driven by powerful horizontal reversing steam-engines, with cog-wheel connexions and axle gearing

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### TITANIC MOTOR TRACTOR THAT FORMS A BIER FOR FOREST GIANTS

In Washington, the most north-westerly state of the Union, are some of the finest forests in America, and from these, for many years, came the special long timbers for the masts and spars of ships. Most of the logs are conveyed to the saw mill in "drives," or floating groups, but when there is no "driveable" stream at hand, huge motor tractors are employed in the work

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

presidents. But the hold of the old customs and regulations weakens every year. The people of Utah have come almost into line with the American people at large. Mormons no longer go forth in large numbers as missionaries to spread the faith. These missionaries went forth as the Apostles did, taking neither money nor change of raiment. They were not allowed to beg, but somehow their needs were provided for and somehow their faith was strengthened.

The call for men to set out on these proselytising journeys came suddenly. The authorities of the Church would summon them and they had to leave their occupations at once, whatever they were. There must have been a good side to a system which induced men to serve it so willingly and bend their wills to its orders. There was too violent a prejudice, however, against the Mahomedan practice of the Mormons to allow their doctrines and their theocratic state a fair trial.

Few men among them availed themselves of the liberty to marry more than one wife. For the greater number polygamy was too expensive. But in the popular mind polygamy was the article in the Mormon creed which stood out most prominently and doomed it to extinction. In the white temple of Salt Lake City, with its six spires and its walls nine feet thick, which took forty years to build, the services now are scarcely distinguishable from those of other Christian sects.

Southward from Utah are vast stretches of "dry" land which has not been irrigated, and which presents therefore a painfully barren appearance after the good agricultural land of the Mormon colonisation.

Dust and white heat would be one's principal memories of Arizona, if it were not for the Grand Cañon, one of the most marvellous of the regions of beauty created by the upheavals of nature. Brilliance of colour, magnificence





#### IN THE GRAND STAND AT A MOTOR RACE MEETING, LOS ANGELES

Only a part of the crowd that fills the huge stand is visible in this and the photograph on the opposite page. The Los Angeles course, or "speedway," is celebrated and both sexes, as may be seen by a glance at the packed benches, find the sport an attractive one. The roof is well designed to allow a cool draught and give shelter from the Californian sun

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

of outline, the same colossal grandeur which impresses us in the architecture of Egypt, combine to make the Grand Cañon unforgettable.

Texas has nothing to show like this, but the huge state is immensely interesting. It belonged until 1836 to Mexico. In that year the Texans rose and proclaimed their independence. For a number of years there had been a steady infiltration of Americans into the country; the United States government had made two offers to purchase it from Mexico, but had not been able to agree upon terms.

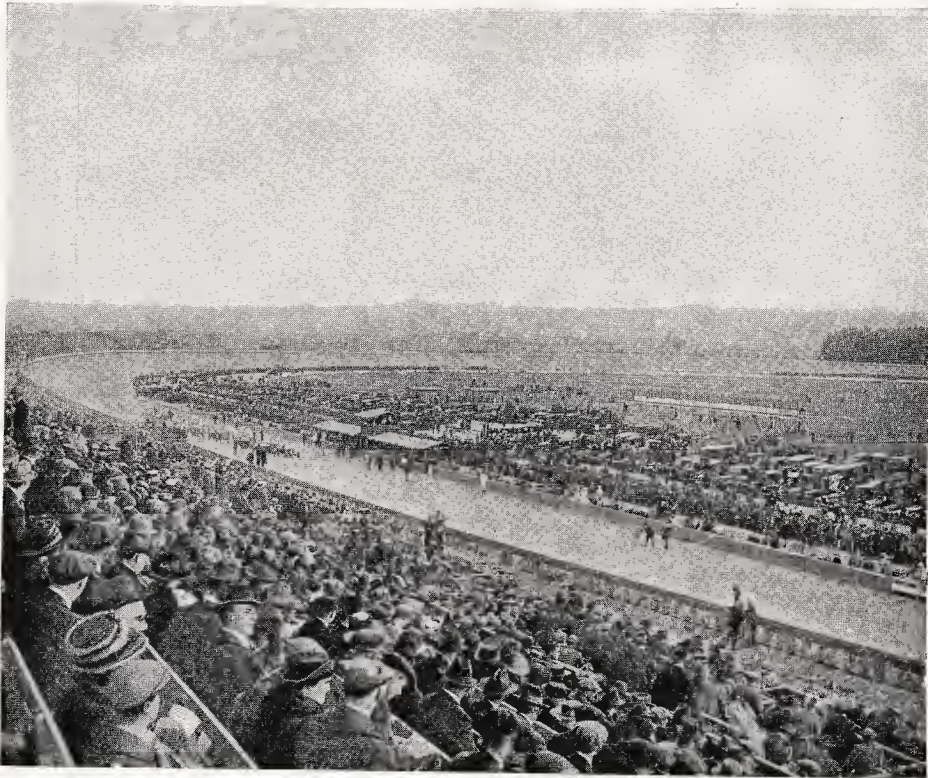
At first the Texans were beaten, and those who surrendered, instead of being treated as prisoners of war, were cruelly killed. This roused the spirit of the rebels to fury, and in a battle fought by not more than 800 of them, they killed

630 Mexicans, wounded over 200, and captured the rest, including their general, who was also Mexican President. He was obliged to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and was then liberated.

A year later he repudiated his word on the ground that he was a prisoner when he gave it and acted under compulsion. By this time, however, the Republic of Texas had been set up and recognized by the United States, France, England, and Belgium. It lasted until 1845, when it became a state of the American Union, its obvious destiny from the moment of its separation from Mexico.

The Mexican government, however, resolved to fight against the inevitable. They did not like the prospect of having the United States for a neighbour,





#### RACING CARS LINED UP FOR THE START ON THE SPEEDWAY

All eyes are turned to the track where the eighteen cars with roaring engines wait the starter's signal. On the opposite side of the track and rising from behind the mass of cars parked in the central enclosure is an indicator showing the lap or circuit of the course each car is travelling. Beside the track and on it are a number of "camera men" with their cinematograph machines

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

and their minister at Washington was instructed to protest, which he did in fiery fashion, declaring the absorption of Texas "the most unjust act which can be found in the annals of modern history."

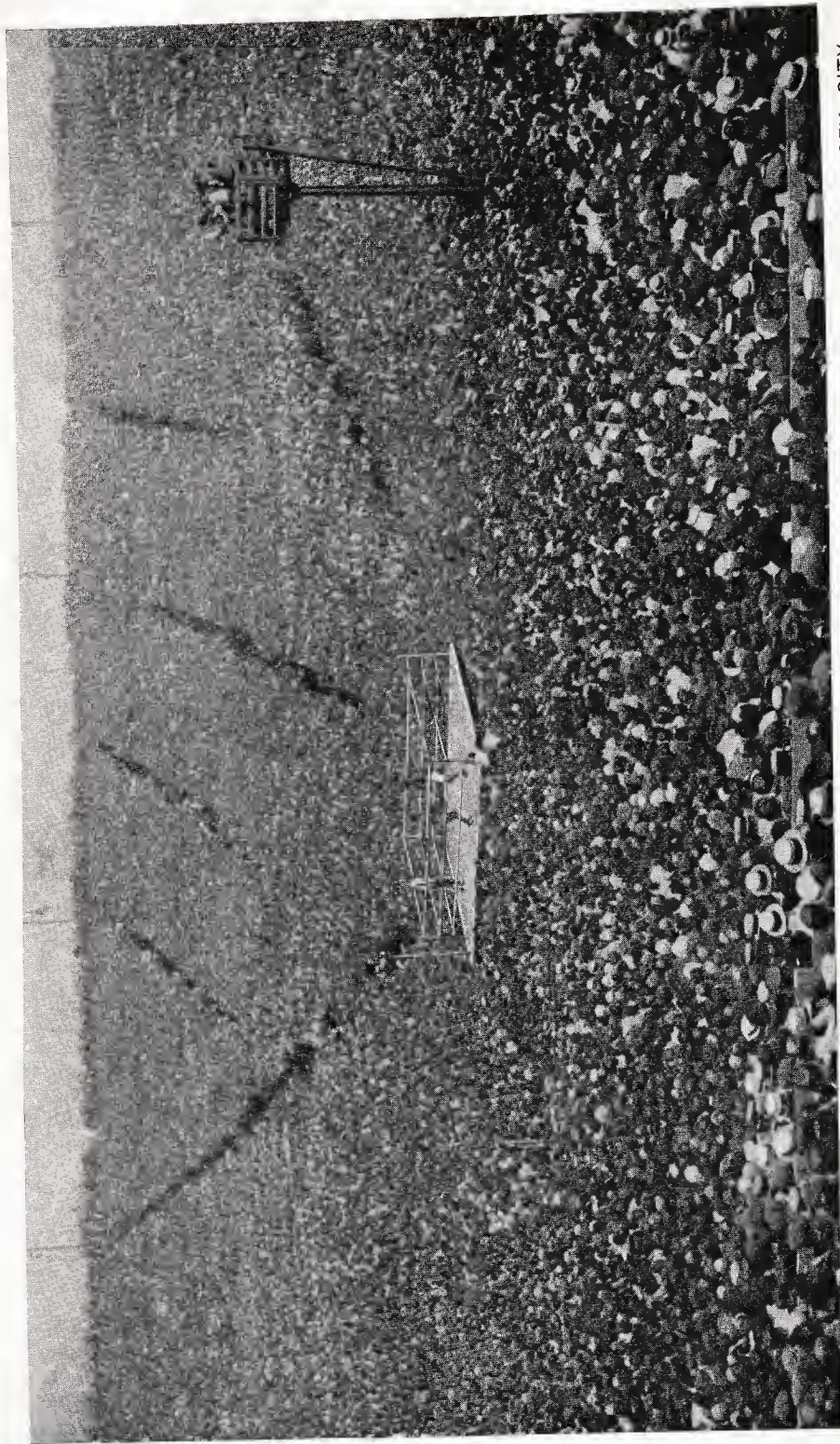
War followed. The campaign was severe and protracted, owing rather to the nature of the country than to the fighting qualities of the Mexican army. In September, 1847, the Americans entered the City of Mexico, and peace was made soon afterwards. Mexico ceded to the United States Upper California and New Mexico, in addition to agreeing that Texas should become American.

With unexampled generosity the United States determined to pay for the five hundred thousand square miles of territory which were transferred to their sovereignty by the Peace Treaty. In

five annual instalments Mexico was paid three millions sterling. The total money cost of the war to the United States was over thirty millions sterling, and 25,000 American soldiers were killed or died of disease. Nearly seventy years later war was again threatened between the United States and their small unruly neighbour. Again in 1919 there was talk of war, but again it died away.

Texas, where it runs beside the Rio Grande (Big River), across which lies Mexican territory, is still almost as Spanish as it was before it became independent. There are many villages where scarcely anyone speaking English can be found. San Antonio still bears many of the marks of its Spanish origin. El Paso is a modern, featureless city, Laredo little more than an overgrown village, but San Antonio has character





**NINETY THOUSAND SPECTATORS WATCH A CONTEST FOR THE WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP AT JERSEY CITY**  
 It is seldom indeed that such a multitude as this may be seen at one glance. The octagonal arena, a vast spider's web of seats, was specially built for this fight, and had accommodation for a hundred thousand people. There were seven hundred reporters writing up the fight as it progressed, while a special "crow's nest," seen to the right of the ring, held the cinematograph cameras. The whole thing is an example of American thoroughness, and certainly one of "mass-production" in the way of onlookers who flocked from all parts of the country, and even from Europe, to witness the contest

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



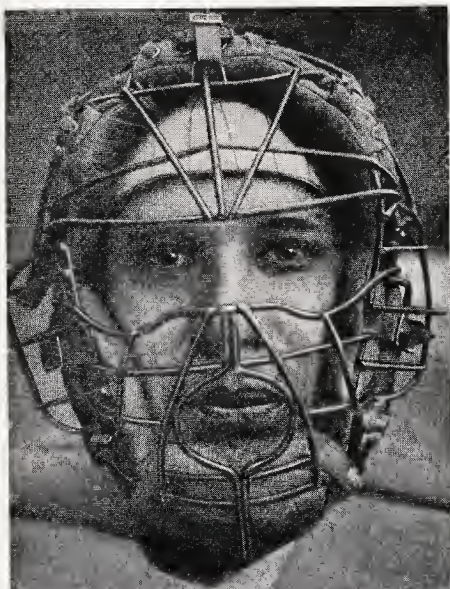


**MIDFIELD PLAY AT AN AMERICAN FOOTBALL MATCH: THE SCRUMMAGE BREAKING UP**

Among the colleges where it originated a distinct form of football has developed. There are eleven a side, the goals and ball are similar to those used in the Rugby game, while the field of play, though about the same length, is somewhat narrower. The chief and most striking difference between Rugby and American football lies in the elaborate code of signals used for standardised evolutions. The team in possession of the ball is permitted four attempts to advance it ten yards, and in default must surrender it to the opponents. For this purpose the field is marked out in lines five yards apart

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





and charm. It possesses one of the most delightful hotels in the world, built on the Spanish plan, around a courtyard, with flowering plants drooping from wide balconies on every floor; this hotel leaves in the heart of all discriminating travellers a longing to see it again.

The Texans are a race apart. Their chief industry until lately was cattle ranching, and they preserve many of the idiosyncracies of the cowboy as presented in popular fiction. They have produced many men of note and distinction, including Colonel House, who was one of those instrumental in nominating Mr. Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency, and who has been, as confidential agent of the White



BATSMAN AND CATCHER IN A BASEBALL MATCH

"Ball" as they call it, is the Americans' distinctive game. The field of play is diamond-shaped. At one angle is the "home plate," where the batsman stands, while the other three angles are called bases. There are nine players to each team, and the innings closes on the dismissal of three batsmen. Above is seen the special mask that guards the "catcher," who corresponds to wicket-keeper

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



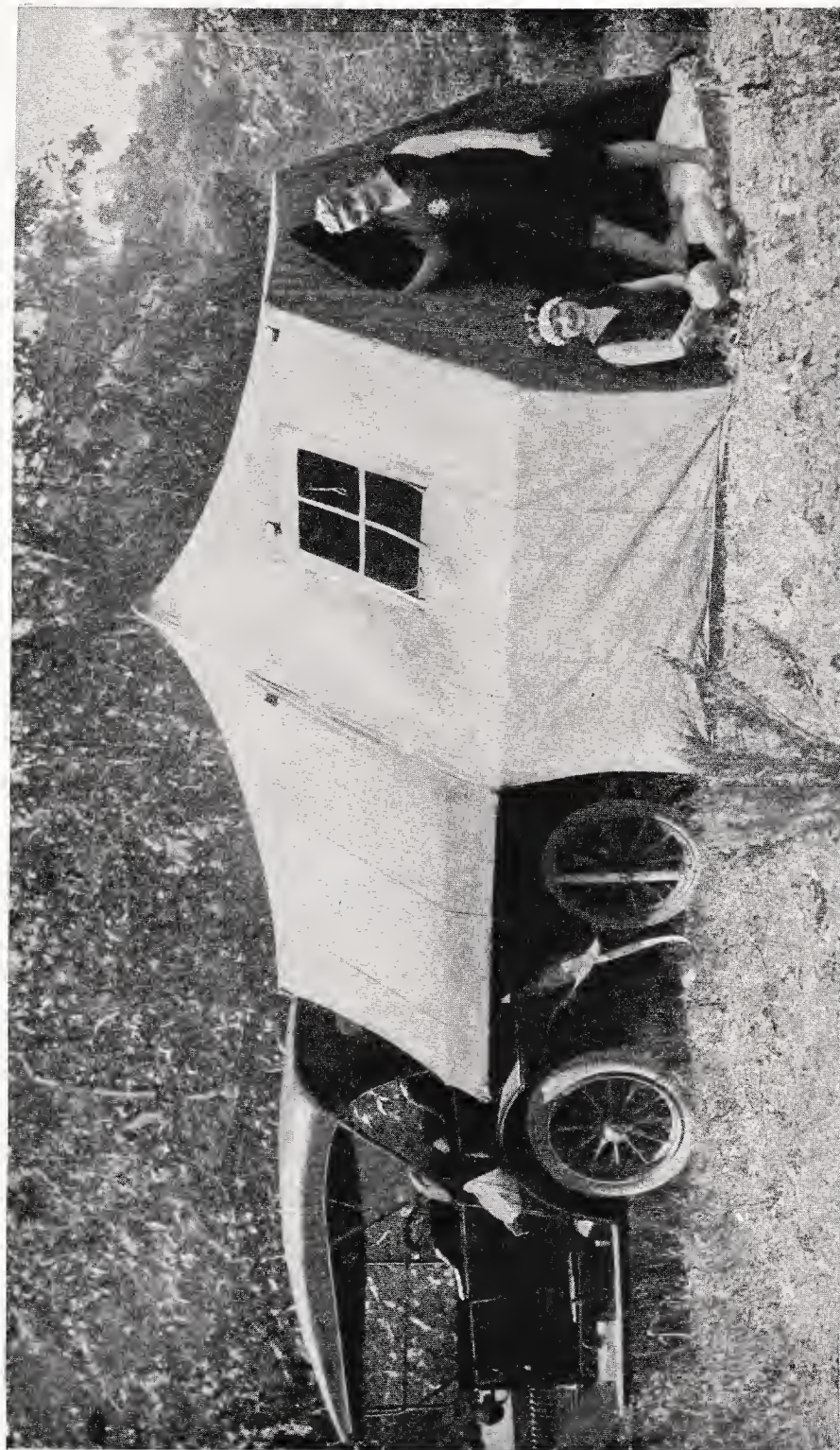


#### WHERE AMERICAN SOCIETY TAKES ITS EASE BENEATH THE PALMS

Situated on the east coast of Florida in a sub-tropical region, Palm Beach is an especially popular holiday resort of wealthy Americans, who throng its palatial hotels on the Atlantic shore and on Lake Worth from January to April. The coconut palms which now are the glory of the place were introduced as recently as 1879, when a Spanish vessel, laden with coconuts, was wrecked off the coast

*Photo, Brown Brothers*





#### ENJOYING THE CALIFORNIAN SUMMER WITH A TENT AND A MOTOR TRAILER

With an equipage like this, the holiday-maker can get the best out of a country where the population is relatively scanty and roads and towns are few. When on the move the tent folds up, and is packed on the trailer along with the rest of the luggage while the occupants lounge luxuriously in their car. There is all the advantage of a caravan with ten times its speed. Here the party have stopped near some river pool, where, presently, they will be happily swimming

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

House, concerned in many great businesses without holding any office in the government.

Between Texan and Mexican there persists an ancient feud. The Mexicans detest the "gringos," as they call Americans, from the circumstance that the American soldiers in the war of 1846 sang a marching song called "Green grow the rushes O!" The Texans have a contemptuous dislike for the "Greasers," which is their opprobrious name for Mexicans.

A country of vast spaces, wide, hot sunlight, and invigorating air, Texas brings forth naturally a self-confident, high-spirited people. There is room in it for millions more of them, if ever the United States need elbow-room. Wherever there is water, the soil is fertile and quick to yield its generous increase. One thinks of Texas and the Texans as far more truly American than the half-foreign cities with their polyglot populations which have resulted from the million a year inflow of immigrants.

### Philadelphia and the Philadelphians

Even Philadelphia, which kept its old-time appearance and habits longer than any other of the great towns, has been growing more and more cosmopolitan in appearance—and also in spirit. There are still the streets of old stone-built houses, covered with ivy and shaded by oaks and elms. The Philadelphians who live in these and the still older houses of red brick keep up many of the traditions of their sober, righteous, and godly forebears. A Scottish friend of mine who arrived in the city on a Sunday morning, having travelled through from Chicago, saw the streets full of churchgoers in their best clothes and at once said to himself: "I shall be all right in Philadelphia. It is like home." But the city no longer remains a city apart. Its industries needed the immigrants, and the immigrants have made themselves felt.

For some time past the bulk of them have been Italians, Russians,

Hungarians, Croatians, Lithuanians, and Eastern Europeans generally, Jew and Christian in almost equal proportions. Few emigrate any longer from the British Isles, France, Germany, or Scandinavia. This change has made a difference to the whole country. The newcomers have now a greater gulf to cross before they can become American in mind as well as by legal formality.

### Oath of Allegiance to the Flag

Those who arrive grown-up never do cross it. The children of the immigrants may, however, be indistinguishable from the native-born. In school they are carefully trained in citizenship. They sing patriotic songs, they salute and repeat an oath of allegiance before the Flag. These are the words of the oath: "Flag of our great Republic, inspirer in battle, guardian of our homes, whose stars and stripes stand for bravery, purity, truth and union, we salute thee. We, the natives of distant lands, who find rest under thy folds, do pledge our hearts, our lives, our sacred honour to love and protect thee, our country, and the liberty of the American people for ever."

The grown-up New American may be disappointed when he finds that liberty in the United States is much the same as liberty elsewhere, a comparative rather than an absolute blessing. But the children make no comparisons. They are taught that their country is "God's own country," that there is no European state where the same advantages can be enjoyed, and they believe what they are taught.

### A Glimpse of "Packing-Town"

The inhabitants of a Chicago slum may have difficulty in regarding the middle west capital as a model of amenity, but they can always think of the time when, having become rich, they will dwell somewhere "on the boulevards," those pleasant, smooth roads which stretch out away from and around the city among parks and open





# HOLIDAY-MAKERS IN THEIR THOUSANDS THROG THE BEACH OF ATLANTIC CITY

Atlantic City's prosperity as a seaside resort began in 1852, and since railway communications were perfected it has become the largest and most popular all the year round resort in the United States. It stands on Absecon Beach, a sandy island about ten miles long off the coast of New Jersey. The actual city front is about three miles long, and features of the place are the eight mile "Board Walk" along the beach, a fine carriage drive, and a boulevard for motor-cars. The bathing is excellent, and in a fine season the sands are invisible under the swarming holiday makers

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

country, and only spend a few working hours amid the dirt, the din, the squalor, and the ugliness of the central district.

The shore of Lake Michigan, an inland sea, with no land visible across it and waves that beat upon the beach in stormy weather, gave the builders of Chicago a chance which they utterly neglected. For many years the shore in the centre remained a wilderness. Lately the movement towards beauty has reached Chicago, with the result that its outer districts are delightful. But the business quarter is a nightmare still, and Packing-Town, where the stockyards receive never-ceasing herds of cattle and hogs for the slaughter-houses to kill and for the packers to put up in tins of beef and bacon, leaves a dead weight of depression upon the sensitive spirit.

### Michigan Avenue, Chicago

The nights at Chicago are of a deep and soothing loveliness. The stars burn through a velvety sky. Out on the quiet boulevards the plash of light waves can be heard whenever the road runs near the water. Even in the heart of the city the noise has almost died away, the crude outlines are softened. At dusk Michigan Avenue is brightly lit by clusters of six electric lights in big globes. But the bad reputation which Chicago had as a city unsafe at night has not been altogether outlived yet.

There is a fine public spirit in Chicago and there is corruption on a vast scale ; there is competition carried to its vilest lengths and there is "munificent patronage of Art" ; there is a boast of being "more truly American" than any other city, yet there is a population more mixed than any other and not at all well assimilated.

What would Chicago and its people be like, I wonder, had the city been built where Washington stands ? And what would have been the result of choosing the shore of Lake Michigan for the political capital of the country ?

It is conceivable that a two-fold advantage would have been gained. Three seasons of the year are agreeable in Washington, but the heat and heaviness of summer months wring out the energy from the toughest frame.

The District of Columbia, as the territory marked out for the capital was named, lies on the edge of Maryland. We are in the South here—almost. We are in a region where negroes seem to outnumber whites, where they are evidently on their ancestral soil.

### Stately City of Washington

It has taken Washington a long time to claim its place among the world's fine cities. For a great many years it was a jumble of imposing public "edifices" and streets of wooden shacks. Now it has emerged from the undecided state. It has been shot through, this way and that, with avenues of noble proportions. It is full of the homes of cultivated people who take a pride in its seemliness and order. The public buildings, instead of being as they were once, oases of splendour in a desert of muddle, hardly make any impression at all ; the private blocks are just as imposing in character.

What one remembers chiefly of Washington are the green spaces, the broad avenues, the spaciousness, the stateliness, the wide prospects, the trees that gladden the eye everywhere, even in the poorest quarters, and temper the scorching sunshine.

### "Abode of the National Spirit"

The plan of the city was made by a French engineer who had a gracious tradition in his mind. Neither a rapid growth of population nor the springing up of factories tempted the authorities to depart from the original lines. Washington has no industries to speak of, no business much beyond real estate and law. It is a city of officials, members of Congress, Senators, diplomatists. Whether it was a good idea to separate them from the life of the country may





#### SUMMER VISITORS ON THE BOARD WALK, ATLANTIC CITY

About ninety-five miles south-west of New York and fifty-six south-east of Philadelphia, Atlantic City's resident population of under 50,000 is increased in a good season to about 400,000 by holiday-makers. Its famous Board Walk is a steel and concrete promenade with a wooden floor, and upon one side is the ocean pierced by several piers and, on the other, the motley architecture of hotel and store

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

be doubted, but the result has been a capital of genuine distinction and charm.

The White House, where the Presidents live, might easily escape notice. It is a pleasant, unpretentious residence in a small park of its own. With its pillared front, its rows of large windows, its flat balustraded roof, it is like many American houses, and many English houses, of the late eighteenth century. Inside, there is the same absence of ostentation. The rooms and corridors are of modest size. All that was grandiose in conception went to adorn the Capitol, which is the abode of the national spirit. The White House is merely where the president of the day lives.

Like the city, the Capitol has slowly grown during a century to its present majestic aspect. Like the city also, it has been extended and added to according to a plan. Harmony has been

kept between the different parts of it, and though the impression it makes may not be one of beauty, yet there is nothing to offend the eye or detract from the dignity of the whole.

Standing on a low hill, approached by broad flights of stone steps, and girdled by tier upon tier of stone terraces, it lifts a dome that can be seen from almost every part of the city. Some day the inside will be made as dignified and simple as the outside; at present it is still in the style of European palaces, with heavy gilding, heavy marble, heavy upholstering.

Until lately the nation was too busy making the most of the opportunities offered by its new country to trouble its head very much about politics. There was excitement for a little while over Presidential elections, and some over those which returned members to the House of Representatives (Congress).



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

The alterations in New York from Tammany government of the city to clean government, and then back to Tammany, prove that the mass of voters pay no more than an intermittent attention to local politics.

The party which stands in the opinion of so many Americans for graft and maladministration took its name from a benevolent society formed in 1789, and called after an Indian chief. The society lent its hall to a party in municipal politics and in course of time became almost identical with it. The power of Tammany Hall lies in its perfect organization. In the less reputable districts of New York one voter in every three is said to be in some way an agent for Tammany. The bartenders who used to serve drinks were

active workers, the barbers talked Tammany to their clients while they shaved them or cut their hair, many of the police did what they could to influence votes in favour of the party which looked after them so well.

If a Tammany agent fell on bad times, Tammany helped him. It helped even those who had supported it at the polls if they were vouched for. Very large sums were spent in this way, and on the whole with good effect all round. Tammany was a charitable institution as well as a political machine; it did good by stealth, asked few questions, earned the good word of the poor. There were Tammany picnics for voters and their wives, Tammany entertainments for children. Thus it came about that although from time to time there was

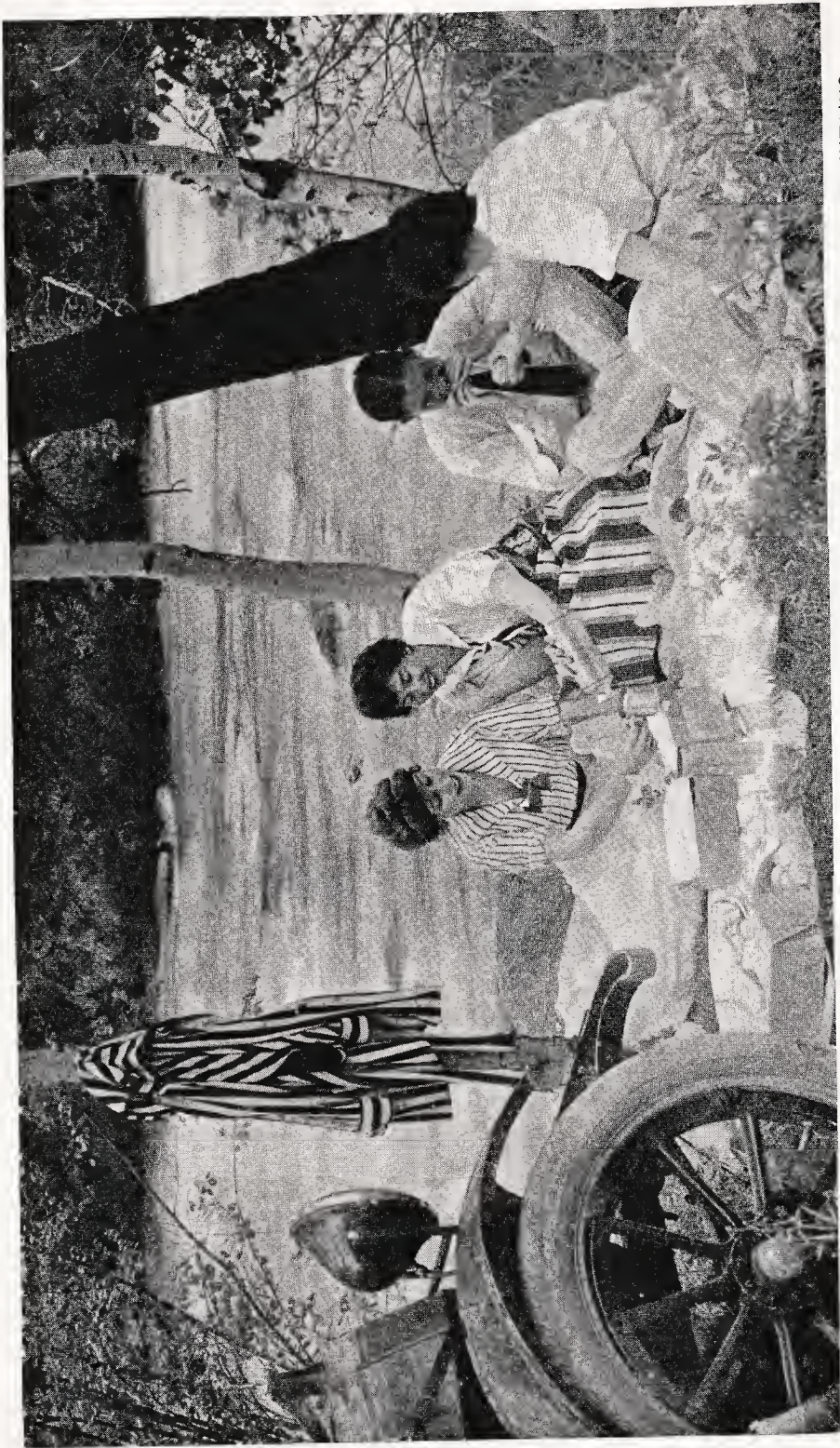


**SPRING IN CONEY ISLAND, NEW YORK'S MOST POPULAR BEACH RESORT**

Of all the sand spits that fringe Long Island's southern shore Coney Island holds pride of place on account of the immense number of visitors attracted by it. A town has sprung up that is given over to recreation, and the bathing beach is exceptionally fine. West Brighton, about the centre of the island, which is some five miles long and not more than a mile wide, is the most frequented

*Photo, Keystone View Co.*





**HAPPY PICNIC PARTY ATTACK THE LUNCHEON BASKET DURING A MOTOR TRIP TO THE OZARK MOUNTAINS**  
Once in French territory in the days when France and England were rivals exploiting North America, the Ozark Mountains, which form a wooded plateau between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers, derive their name from "bois aux arcs," or wood suitable for making bows. On a spur of the range is situated the town of Hot Springs, one of the most popular spas in the United States, the waters having been found curative in cases of rheumatic and kindred ailments. The surrounding district is scenically attractive to a degree and may easily be explored thus with motor-car and luncheon-basket

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



## AMERICAN LIFE & CHARACTER

a revolt against Tammany, it always got back after a while.

Here, and in other cities where the same thing happened, the absorption in business affairs accounted as much as in national politics for the lethargy of the electorate. When a special effort was made to rouse it, there was a spurt of energy, but after this the more real interests became predominant again. If this had not been so, the United States would not, within so short a period as a century and a half from their becoming an independent state, have taken the place which is theirs in the world to-day.

American industry and American business have given the country its leading place among the nations. These were created by fierce concentration and lightning enterprise. The motto of Mr. Carnegie, "Scrap old machinery," has been acted upon from the early days of American industries. Men who were throwing all their energy into building these up had none for public affairs.

### The Personal Factor in Success

The characteristics of American industry have been rapidity of design and execution, production in vast quantity, foresight, ambition, ingenuity, "drive." The use of machinery was developed in the United States and copied by Europe. Not only did manufacturers offer inducements to their people to suggest devices for improving production; firms existed for the purpose of inventing new methods of saving labour. Industries were carefully studied in order that they might be run on the most economical and profitable lines.

Yet it was not machinery which played the largest part in bringing prosperity to American manufacturers. One of them was asked some years ago what was the most important factor in the success of his business. After a few moments' reflection he replied: "The greatest single factor in our success has been the personal factor." That would probably be the answer of nearly all

men in his position. The constant and acute supervision, the discovering of markets, the encouragement of subordinates, the rapidity of decision, the daring enterprise, and the skill in management shown by her captains of industry have given America the lead in many industrial directions.

### Industrial Standardisation

American methods make for the production of business plant and of products for immediate consumption in an almost infinite variety of standardised forms. This process, has been seen in its most spectacular shape at the Ford motor-car factories, but it is very widely practised, and may be called the distinctive note of American industry.

The chief manufacturing region of the United States is situated in the middle Atlantic states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. The next is found in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin. New England furnishes the third. Here was the original cotton manufacturing district; in Massachusetts still there are more cotton operatives, mostly of foreign birth, than in any other single state.

But since they began to spin and weave, the southern states, because they had the raw material at hand, have caught up with the North in the production of cotton. Massachusetts is the largest producer of boots and shoes by factory methods. The machine-made boot dates back only to the early 'eighties; it did away with the hand-worker almost entirely. In no branch of industry has machinery been so elaborately adapted to its purpose or the interest of the worker in his work so completely destroyed.

### Automobiles in the Great Cities

The iron and steel works are mostly round the Great Lakes from Buffalo to Chicago. From Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota the ore is shipped to cities which have coal near at hand, principally to Pittsburg, Cleveland, and





**HOLIDAY CROWDS THAT ALMOST CONCEAL THE BEACH AT ONE OF THE SEASIDE SUBURBS OF LOS ANGELES**

From a slumbrous Mexican provincial town, Los Angeles has grown to the dimensions of a great city. Its natural attractions draw thousands of visitors yearly, so that various sub-towns have grown up along the coast, from which Los Angeles itself is some eighteen miles distant by river. On these fine bathing beaches the long Pacific rollers provide excellent surf-bathing, both for the expert and, in safer spots such as this, for the beginner. A feature of the scene is the mushroom crop of umbrellas that springs up in the morning sun each day of the gay summer season

*Photo, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce*





#### ON THE PROMENADE AT LONG BEACH, A LONG ISLAND RESORT

Long Island is separated from New York city only by a narrow channel at its western extremity, and forms a convenient market garden and holiday ground for the metropolis. Along the south shore of the island are numerous sandbanks, on which are various seaside settlements, owing their existence mainly to the excellence of the bathing facilities. Long Beach is one of the most favoured

*Photo, Brown Brothers*

Chicago. Of the motor-car industry, in which America far outstrips all other countries, Detroit is the centre, with Cleveland and Toledo large producers also, owing to their situation. They are near the steel mills, and they are well situated for widespread distribution.

The number of motor-cars running in the United States is enormous. Mechanics go to work in their own machines. On Sundays the roads around all the great cities are a moving mass of automobiles. Not to be able to afford one is a sign of poverty. Not to want one is considered a symptom of madness.

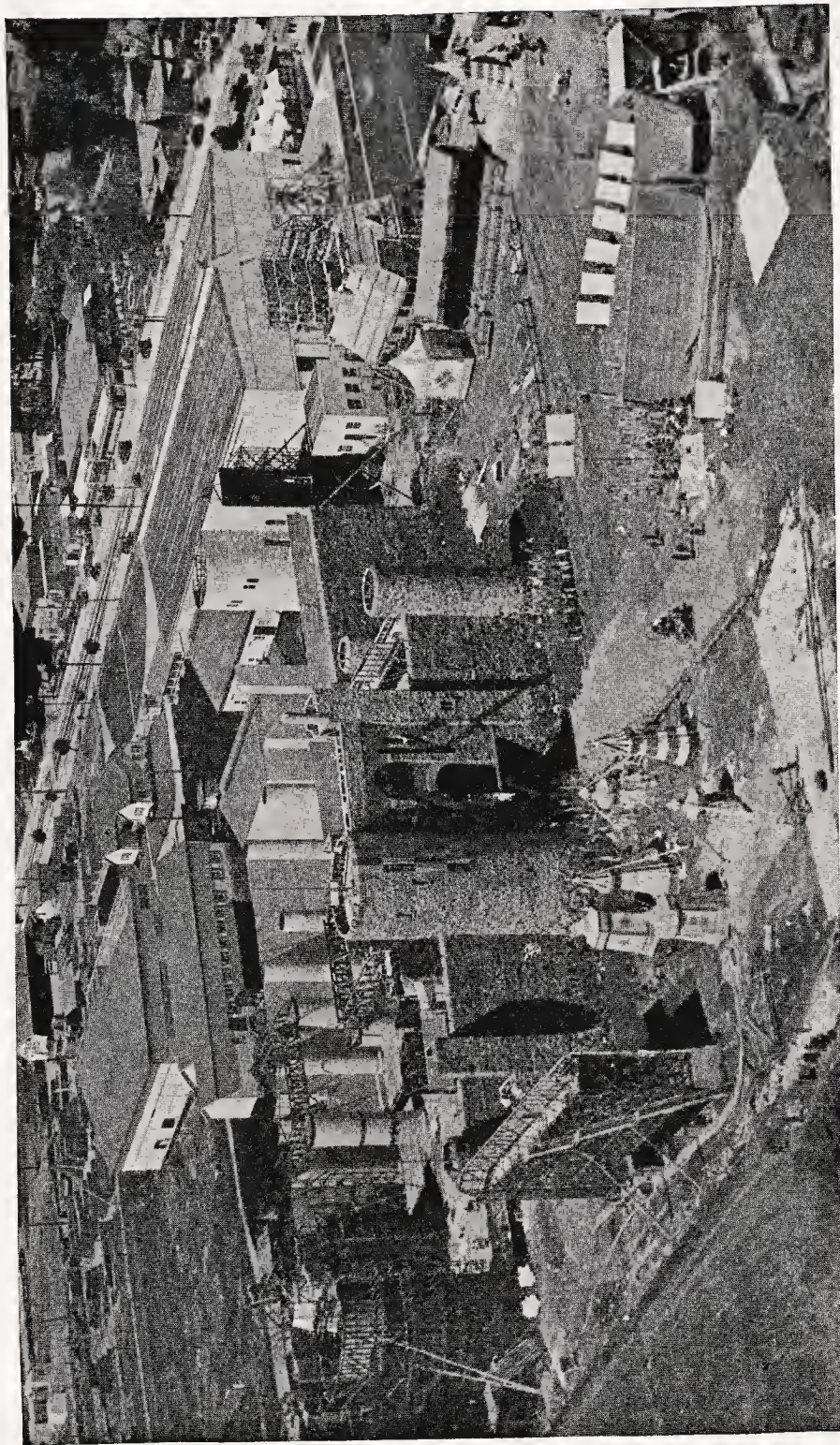
To the high wages paid by manufacturers and to the ambition of the wage-earners to enrol themselves in the automobile-owning class may be attributed the steadiness of the Labour market, compared with that of European

lands during the early years of the present century.

For the most part the native-born lived in comfortable conditions, opportunities of enjoying life and saving money were open to them, they suffered under no sense of inferiority or injustice. The immigrants were not so well off. They were ignorant of the language and everything else, they had been accustomed to live in squalor, they took any work that was offered to them, and thought themselves lucky to get it.

As they grew familiar with American life, they grew restive. They wanted to share in the comfort and luxury they saw around them. They resented the notion that "dagoes" and "Bohunks," as they were called, belonged to a low order of mankind. Labour organizers found them easily inflammable. Labour



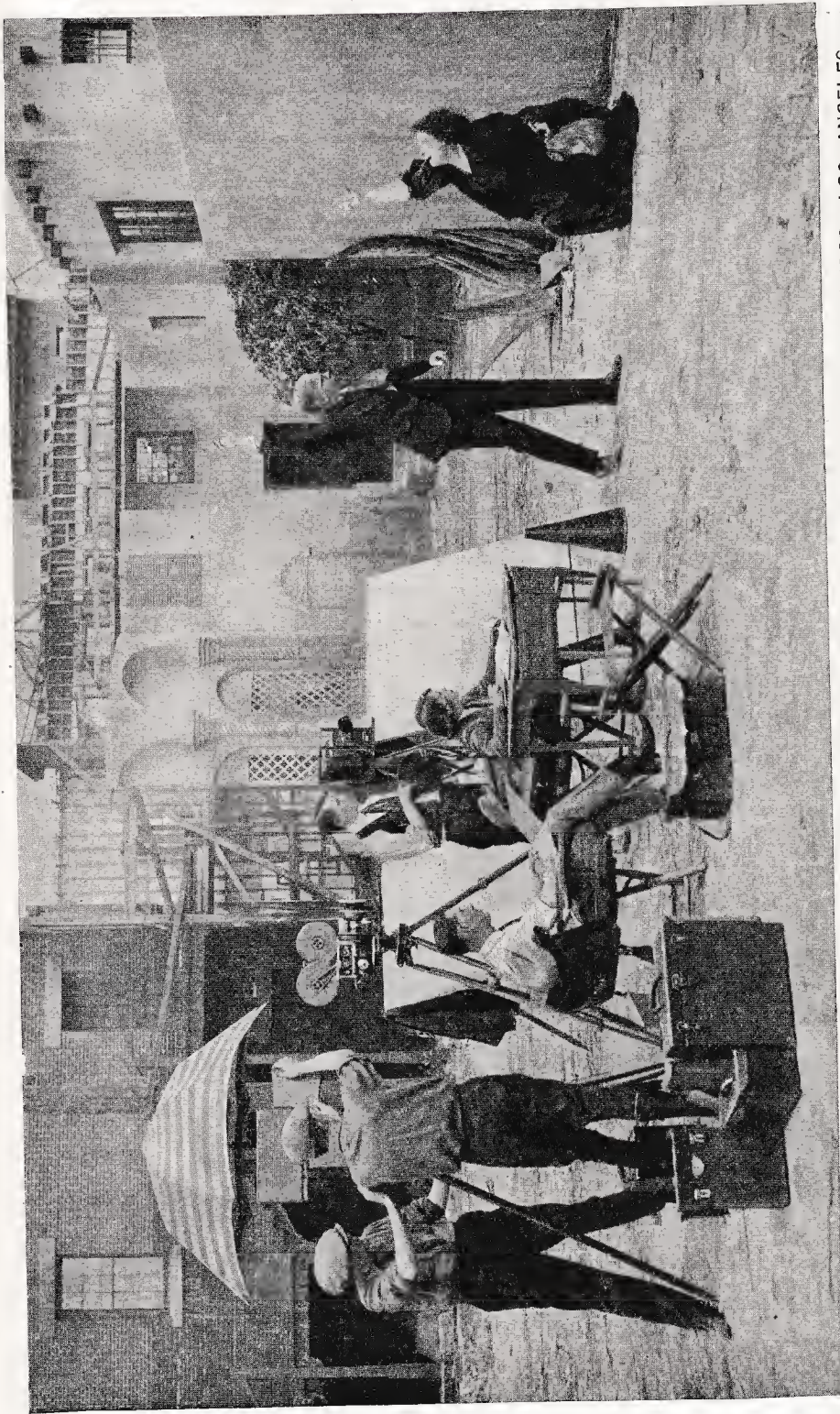


**FROM SHERWOOD FOREST TO LOS ANGELES: ROBIN HOOD SEVEN HUNDRED YEARS AFTER**

Robin Hood lived, if ever, about the beginning of the thirteenth century. In the twentieth he has been recreated in a Los Angeles film studio. Above is a reconstruction, as much as is necessary for the camera's focus, of Nottingham Castle. The romance of Robin, debonair squire of dames, incomparable archer, always turning his enemies to figures of fun, is one of the most precious in all English legend and the most distinctively English. Here in tropic California it lives again, half the world away from "merric Sherwode" in England's green and pleasant land

*Photo, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce*





IN THE CITY OF SKELETON HOUSES: REHEARSAL AT A MOTION PICTURE STUDIO, HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES  
Hollywood is the centre of American cinematograph activity, and in the enormous studios of the various companies many different "sets" or groups of scenery may be seen. Only a sufficient area to cover the focus of the camera is used, and portions of architecture, such as are seen in the background, give a curious skeleton effect. The director of the film is inspiring the actress to higher flights of tragedy, while the girl at the table notes every detail of costume test, in the course of several days, the actors should omit or change some part of it

*Photo, Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce*





#### OPEN-AIR SHOP IN SITKA, THE OLD CAPITAL OF ALASKA

Sitka, situated on Baranov Island, was the capital of Alaska until 1906, when it was superseded by Yuneau. The Eskimos, or Innuits, are a short, heavy-set people, displaying a marked willingness for steady work, and have taken up several industries with vigour and enthusiasm. In Sitka this old woman draws a small revenue from selling fancy wares, spread by the wayside to tempt the passers-by



#### PRESERVING FISH IN THE FAR NORTHERN TERRITORY OF THE U.S.A.

The Indian tribes of Alaska inhabit chiefly the interior and the south-eastern districts of the country, while the Eskimos are found on the north and west coasts. For long years the Redskins have carried on a successful trade in fish and fur-bearing animals. Now that various white companies have killed off so much livestock from land, sea, and river, the Indians are finding their means of livelihood impaired





#### NATIVE WOMAN OF ARCTIC ALASKA ENGAGED IN A COLD OCCUPATION

She belongs to the Eskimo family which borders the entire Arctic coastal region from Alaska in the extreme north-west to the island of Newfoundland in the north-east. Fisheries are extensive on the ragged Alaskan coast, and provide a regular maintenance for many natives. This Alaskan girl, cosily cased in thick furs, is fishing through a hole in the ice, and her efforts appear successful



#### DEAD SEALS USED IN THE CAPTURE OF LIVE ONES

This quaint craft is an improvised boat made from four air-inflated sealskins braced with a spear shaft. The ingenious owner is here seen afloat, hunting for seals. The fur-seal, the catching of which is limited by official regulations, is of much moment to many Alaskans, supplying them with food, dress, footgear, tents, and many other useful and necessary articles

*Photo, Kadel & Herbert.*





#### SNOW HUTS IN A TEMPORARY VILLAGE OF ALASKAN ESKIMOS

If likely to make a more or less prolonged sojourn in one place the Eskimos build extremely neat circular huts of blocks of snow, with a sheet of ice for window. Ventilation is only effected through the entrance passage, and the heat inside the hut, generated by the blubber oil-lamps used for cooking and light, is so great that indoors many of the people strip themselves almost naked



#### WEIRD IMAGES OF INDIAN TOTEMS AT AN ALASKAN VILLAGE

Along the south-east coast of Alaska, between the northern part of British Columbia and the sea, live a tribe of Indians called Tlingits. Of supposed Polynesian ancestry, they migrated to Alaska, and, borrowing from the Eskimos their bone-tipped spears and their lip ornaments, retained their system of totemism. The strange carved figures in their villages resemble those illustrated in page 1180





#### WESTERN ESKIMO HUNTING SEAL IN HIS SEALSKIN CANOE

Sealskin stretched over a framework of wood or whalebone makes the light, very seaworthy canoe in which the Eskimo takes the water. He sits in a circular aperture and propels the craft with a double-bladed paddle. In summer he hunts seals in the open water, using a harpoon with a detachable point, often attached to an inflated skin which marks the course of a wounded animal

*Photo, American Field Museum, Chicago*



#### UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES IN A HUNTER'S PARADISE

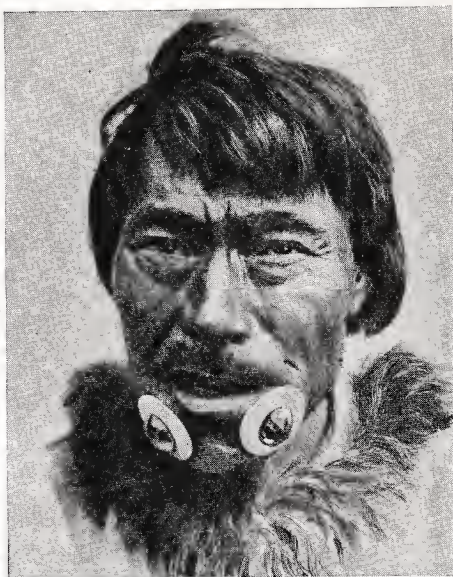
Housed in a snug log-cabin, with plenty of fuel stacked ready to hand, the hunter can lead a life full of vigorous enjoyment for anyone skilled in the use of rod and gun. Salmon swarm in the rivers, and besides the native moose and caribou and the reindeer imported from Siberia, fur-bearing animals abound for him to trap and afterwards trade the pelts for whatever else he requires

*Photo, Keystone View Co.*





When he is lucky enough to obtain a knife the Eskimo crams in as much food as possible and cuts off the mouthful



One of the most primitive races, the Eskimos affect ornaments called labrets, of shell and stone fastened by perforating the skin



This woman is of the <sup>37</sup>Chilkat tribe, living round Lynn Canal, a fiord of South Alaska. At puberty the girls' faces are painted



Eskimo women within reach of white influence are quick to take to a pipe. This mouthpiece is of bone and the bowl of metal

#### STUDIES IN FACIAL EXPRESSION FROM FAR ALASKA



troubles began to be more frequent. Since the Great War the apprehensions of American employers have become more and more gloomy. They feel they can no longer rely upon a vast floating proletariat of low-class immigrants to keep up the supply of cheap labour and to "break strikes." Not only are the immigrants organized, they have been leaving the country at the rate of 300,000 a year in order to return to their own lands now freed from foreign oppression. The supply of many kinds of labour has therefore shortened. Wages have risen to a higher level than had ever been thought of, yet the cost of living has gone up too, so the demand is still for increases of pay.

The body known as the Industrial Workers of the World, commonly called the I.W.W., which federated a mass of the immigrants and taught them how to throw off the harsh conditions imposed upon them by conscienceless employers, has gained in power; its programme of One Big Union to include all who work with their hands has gained many adherents. Even those who fear it as a fomentor of the class-war have put forward demands not unlike those of the Socialists who control the I.W.W.

#### Rise of Labour Discontent

Until recent years there was no class antagonism. No privileged and propertied class existed. Social distinctions were slight. That state of things has passed. A propertied class has grown up. Privilege is not unknown. Militarism finds many upholders. Wage-slavery, which could not exist in a country of immense spaces while it was still being developed, has engulfed a great proportion of the manual workers. Discontent has been fanned both by agitation and by the "brutal selfishness" (to quote an expression used by the Washington correspondent of the London "Times") of capitalists. The tendency of the American nature to rush to extremes, and the presence in the country of enormous numbers of new citizens

belonging to the most hot-blooded and imperfectly civilized races of Europe, give cause for anxiety among those who for a short while could indulge the fancy that they had established themselves as a Ruling Class.

The experiment which the United States have been making, the experiment of forming a nation out of the most diverse elements without the ties of common origin, tradition, or history, is not completed yet.

Belonging to the U.S.A. since 1867, when it was ceded by Russia for about £1,450,000, is the huge territory of Alaska, with an area of nearly 591,000 square miles, of which one-third is within the Arctic Circle.

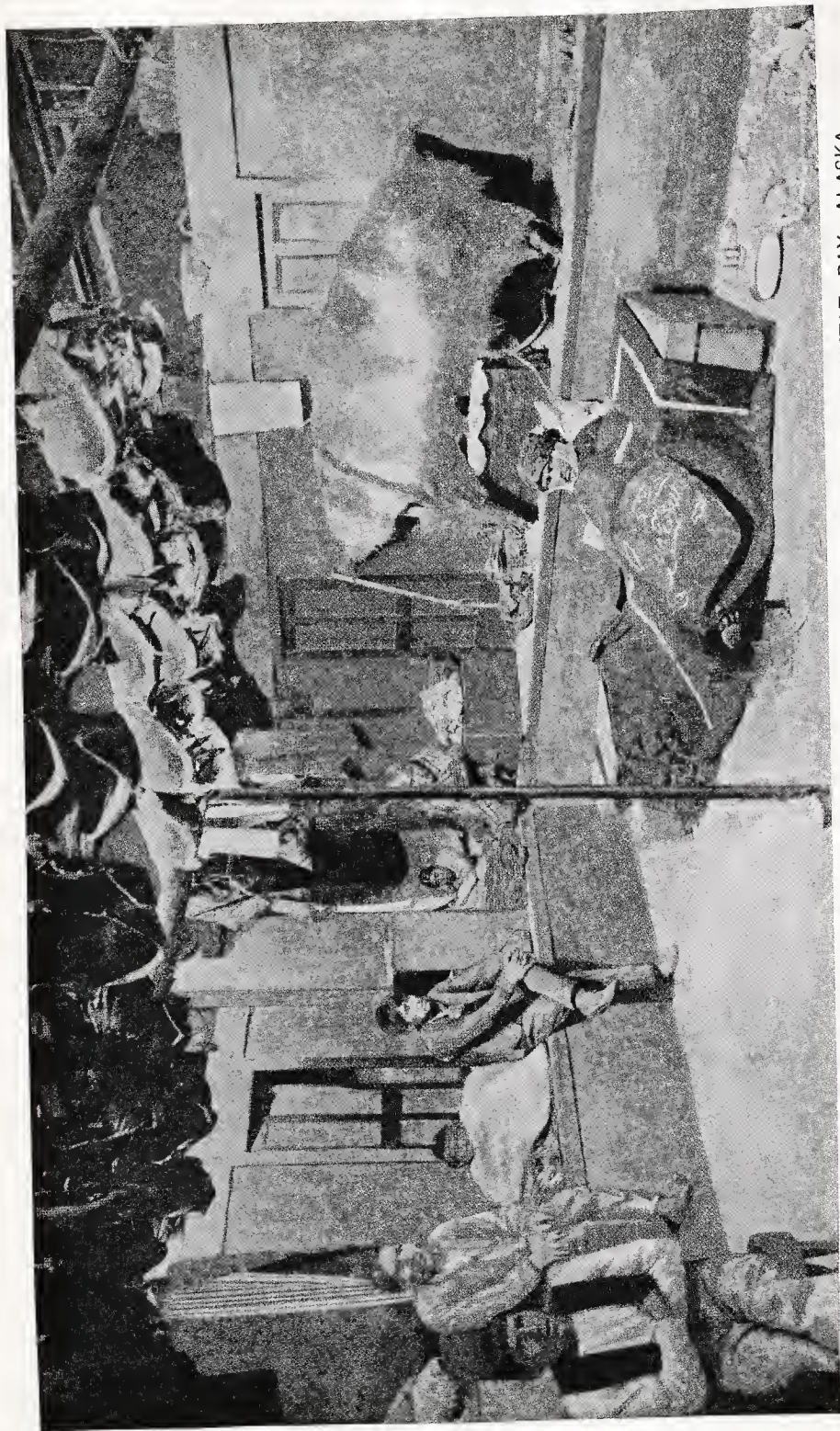
#### Alaska and Its Resources

Here are some of the highest mountains in North America. The natives are of two stocks, the Eskimo or Inuit and the Indian; the Aleuts, a branch of the Innuits, inhabit the Aleutian islands and the Alaskan peninsula. The country is rich in minerals and timber, and the seal, salmon, and other fisheries are important, but such animals as the moose, fox, beaver, and mink are decreasing in numbers. Reindeer are bred for food and transport purposes. All the chief towns are on the coasts, the capital, Juneau, having a population of about 3,000, that of the whole territory being estimated at about 75,000.

#### America's Oversea Possessions

In addition to Alaska, and other possessions already described in this work (Hawaii, Samoa, and the Philippines), the government of the U.S.A. administers the Virgin Islands, formerly known as the Danish West Indies, purchased from Denmark in 1917; Porto Rico, a West Indian island, and Guam, the largest of the Ladrões or Mariana islands, in the Western Pacific, ceded by Spain after the war of 1898. The Panamá Canal zone is also under its jurisdiction.





INTERIOR OF A WELL-BUILT HUT OF BETTER-CLASS TRADING INDIANS AT YAKUTAT BAY, ALASKA

The interior of this hut displays a certain improvement in Indian architecture, and the unpretentious wigwam has been superseded by a wooden structure of no mean proportions. Nevertheless, the smouldering fire in the centre of the room and the skins drying above it speak of the traditional hole in the roof instead of a chimney. In various ways the Indians of Alaska show a superiority to their southern kinsmen, and many of them have learned trades which they pursue with patience and intelligence. To the right is lying a man who has been wounded in a bear fight, the pelt above him indicating his effective revenge



# The United States

## II. American Indians of To-day & Yesterday

By H. Spencer Harrison, D.Sc., A.R.C.Sc., F.R.A.I.

THERE is romance in the description of the North American Indian as "the noble savage," but those have done him less than justice who have branded him as inordinately vain, cruel beyond belief, a coward with no taste for open fighting, and a slayer of the weak and defenceless. Within his own circle he had the ordinary virtues without which the most primitive society cannot hold together, and at no period was his character so white, or so black, as it has been depicted from varying points of view. He is not even so red as he has been painted.

Since those far-off seventeenth century days when he was a thorn in the flesh of the early colonists of New England, the Indian has had the power of arresting attention, and even down to fifty years ago, or less, an occasional outbreak of revolt among the imperfectly domesticated Indians of the States assisted readers of Fenimore Cooper to link up present with past, and to realize, with greater clearness than is possible now, at least something of the nature of the original culture and mentality of this interesting people.

Who does not recall with affection "The Last of the Mohicans," and who does not bear

in his mind a recollection of scalplings, tomahawks, wigwams, squaws, moccasins, pipes of peace, and birch-bark canoes? Who has not gone—in imagination—in Indian file, in full war-paint and in the rear of a tribe on the war-path, to wind up a perfect day by the capture of the enemy's village and the burning of his wigwams?

Providing the early settler was allowed to take such land as he required, and hunt where the game was thickest, he had no quarrel with the Indian, whom he would only shoot when necessary or convenient. It is the story of colonization in many parts of the world, though the details differ. The Tasmanians were wiped out. The Aus-

tralian aborigines are in liquidation, and it is only a question of time for the North American Indians to disappear as a separate people. Owing, however, to their considerable numbers, and to some degree of physical and mental toughness, they will leave behind a fairly marked strain of their blood in certain parts of America, and in some of the backwoods and backwaters they will survive for many years in a state of relative purity. The United States Bureau, and the



"THE STERN MOTHER—EXPERIENCE"

If each strange, deep furrow in her sad face told its story, how thrilling and absorbing would be the recital of this aged squaw's primitive existence on the prairies of the Far West



## AMERICAN INDIANS



### THE PAPOOSE STANDS FOR HIS PORTRAIT

Scarcely out of the portable cradle which bowed his young mother's back for many a long month, this sturdy papoose is now learning to find his feet. Redskin women are devoted to their offspring, and bestow upon them the utmost love and care

*Photo, Underwood Press Service*

Canadian Department, of Indian Affairs take care of the poor Indian, whose untutored mind has had so much to occupy it since the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. In parts of the States, and in Canada also, there are Indian Reservations, provided with doctors, nurses, matrons, dentists, hospitals, teachers of farming, and schools; in some cases the Indians keep to a large extent within their allotted territories, and a few years ago it was said of them that they were the laziest people in America. This was natural, since they were in receipt of the dole, as a recompense for

the loss of a continent. Of late years, although too many of the Indians still hang on to the bedraggled fringes of civilization, there are many who have adopted the white man's mode of life, while ceasing to be objects of charity. In Ontario and Quebec, for example, many of the natives have entered fully into civilized life. As lumbermen, artisans, farmers, teachers, physicians, and the like, there are Indians who have shown they are not unworthy in moral and mental qualities of the great race with which they are allied by descent—the race which produced the ancient civilization of China.

Even the Indians who have not adopted the alien culture which has thrust itself upon them, and destroyed their own, are losing the traits which are characteristic of the childhood of a race. Medical science—that is to say, medical practice—and sanitation are

displacing the still cruder experiments of the shaman or medicine-man. Superstition is decreasing, and in a relatively short time it may be that most of the Indians will have forgotten totems, medicine bundles, and ghost dances, just as the English have forgotten what the Druids knew and what the Saxons sang.

When the States could be said to be occupied by descendants of English stock there was little intermixture of white with brown, but since Europe, not to mention Africa, has turned the States into a melting-pot for base as





#### HEAD MAN OF A MAINE COAST INDIAN TRIBE

As skilful basket-maker, trapper, fisherman, musician, and orator, Chief Neptune was well equipped for the proud position of leader of his tribal brothers. Decoration, always symbolic in origin, plays no large part in his attire, but it will be observed that the swastika, the ancient Aryan symbol of the Wheel of the Law, embellishes his hide tunic and the frontal band of his feathered headdress

*Photo, Kadel & Herbert*





**SENECA INDIANS OF NEW YORK STATE FORSAKE THEIR WAR DANCE IN FAVOUR OF THE MODERN TANGO AND MAXIXE**  
 They are noteworthy as having joined the famous League of the Iroquois, founded in the sixteenth century, and having supported the cause of Great Britain in the American War of Independence. They rank as a highly progressive tribe, well versed in the knowledge of civilization. That they are not backward in assimilating modern ways is exemplified in the above scene, which depicts a group of Seneca Indians engaged in modern dances, into which they entered with as much gusto as if they had been dancing their own war-dance

*Photo, Underwood & Underwood*





# RITUALISM IN THE REMOTE REGIONS OF THE SOUTH-WEST: MYSTIC CEREMONY OF THE HOPI INDIANS

Within the great arid region stretching north of the Mexican border, touching California and embracing several of the south-western states, no less than nine linguistic stocks and some forty-five tribes are represented. For the convenience of distinction these Indians are divided into Pueblo and non-Pueblo peoples. Belonging to the Pueblo group are the Hopi Indians of the Shoshonian family, a virile tribe, about which the influence and mysticism of traditional superstition still cling. Many of their rites, ceremonies, and amusements are very impressive; some are secret, others performed in public, and into most of them the religious motif enters largely

*Photo, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway Company*





# PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OF THE UNCANNY TRIBAL DANCE OF THE HOPI INDIANS OF ARIZONA

Of religious character, the snake dance is an ancient tribal dance of the Hopi Indians, which tribe, it is said, performed the dance in the same manner and in the same place when the first white adventurers made their appearance in America in the middle of the sixteenth century. Many of its details are far from attractive, and some spectators have pronounced the whole ceremony to be revolting. It was customary to use as many as a hundred live snakes, which were held in the hands, or the mouths, of the dancers, deposited before a sacred rock, sprinkled with sacred cornmeal to the accompaniment of chants, and finally liberated

*Photo, Brown Brothers*



## AMERICAN INDIANS

well as noble metals, there have been found many who do not scorn to take a consort with some excess of pigmentation. Racially speaking, the Indian is less removed from the white man than is the negro, and from his origin is better adapted to absorb, or be absorbed by, the white man's civilization.

But who and what are these Indians, and what did they do in the happy days before the Paleface, urged by the spirit of adventure, first emerged from the sea and extended his octopus-tentacles into the hunting-grounds and the homes of the aborigines?

At a time when land connexion between the extreme north-east of Asia and the extreme north-west of America was less interrupted than it is at present—a time which may perhaps be located somewhere near the end of the Great Ice Age of the Northern Hemisphere, 10,000 years or so ago—wandering hunters began to follow their game from Asia to America. They came as a slow drift of nomadic tribes, discovering new ground where no man had set foot before them.

### Problematical Immigrants from Asia

How many years, or hundreds of years, it took for these tribes to spread from the neighbourhood of Alaska to the less strenuous latitudes of the Lakes and Plains no man can guess. But the evidence of physical and cultural characters has led most investigators to the conclusion that the Indians are, in the main at least, derived from primitive Asiatic tribes, whose condition was no higher than the hunting stage.

They were apparently accustomed not only to chip stone into shape for their cutting and piercing tools and weapons, but had advanced to the stage of grinding and polishing it. They twisted fibres, probably sinew, into string, but although they made simple baskets and mats, it is doubtful whether they had got as far as true weaving. Their clothes were of skin,

shaped and sewn. They made fire by twirling an upright stick between the hands while it was in firm contact with a horizontal stick resting on the ground, the friction giving rise to wood-dust as well as to heat which ignited it.

### Contrasts in Culture and Habits

They cooked in vessels of wood, bark, or skin, probably by means of stones heated in the fire and dropped into the water placed in the vessels. They painted the body, and perhaps practised tattooing. They used the bow, the harpoon, the throwing-stick, and no doubt traps and snares for hunting; they possessed dogs, but no horses. They perhaps used sledges and snow-shoes in their travelling, but they had no knowledge of the wheel.

As they passed southwards through the new land, some settling down in favourable areas, others ever moving on, they developed diverse characters in material and social culture, in language, and even to some degree in physical type. These changes led to some remarkable contrasts in culture and habits, the highest level being reached by certain tribes of Central and South America.

In various parts of the area with which we are concerned—that now included in Canada and the United States—agriculture, true weaving, and pottery-making were developed, and a little knowledge of copper and iron was acquired. How far these arts were influenced by the higher native cultures farther south, which are themselves believed by some to owe much to problematical immigrants from overseas, is too difficult a problem for discussion here.

### Fiction of the "Red" Indian

A few words must be said as to the bodily characteristics which have, in part, led to the conclusion that the Indians are more nearly allied to the Mongoloid peoples of Asia than to any other race. The hair of the natives of





#### HARVEST FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS AMONG THE INDIANS

A quaint Indian festival, so old that even the patriarchs of the pueblo know nothing of its origin, is celebrated annually at Taos, New Mexico. Though usually called San Geronimo Day Festival, it is really a thanksgiving to the sun-god for the harvest. Not the least thrilling event is the climbing of a high "sleek" pole to secure the sheep and harvest offerings suspended from the top

*Photo, Denver and Rio Grande Railway*





#### FULL DRESS WAR DANCE IN A SCENIC WONDERLAND

The Blackfeet tribe has its large reservation at the eastern border of Glacier National Park, Montana, a beautiful mountainous region the picturesqueness of which is greatly enhanced by the presence of these finely-built, quaintly-clothed Indians. Thrilling tales are told of the once-dreaded Blackfeet, but their war dances are now executed only with a view to friendly entertainment

*Photo, Ewing Galloway*

the whole of the New World tends to be straight—dead straight, not the absence of curliness sometimes lamented by white women of our own race. Only in Asia is hair of this lank nature to be met with as a widespread characteristic.

Skin-colour varies in some degree, and there are more brown and chocolate tints than any others, though there is often a tendency towards yellow, another Mongoloid trait. The Red Indian is to a large extent a fiction, though sometimes there is a suggestion of a coppery tinge. The face tends towards broadness, as it does in Mongols, and some observers have recorded the "slanting

eye," produced by what is called the "Mongolian fold" of the eyelid. The head is often broad, as in Mongols, but on the other hand there are areas where narrow heads predominate.

As regards languages, it can only be said that, in the U.S.A. and Canada, the speech of the Indians has been classified in some 56 groups, or stock tongues, in which the spoken languages of the tribes may be said to centre. Since the total number of language-stocks of the whole of the American continent has been estimated at over 150, it will be realized that the languages of the original immigrants, who must



## AMERICAN INDIANS

themselves have been diversified in their speech, have suffered considerable changes.

In connexion with speech, reference may be made to the gesture language, highly developed in parts of this area, by means of which the handicap of Babel was to some extent neutralised. Of equal interest is the picture-writing, especially well developed among the Chippewas and Delawares. Figures of persons, animals, plants, etc., together with a few conventional symbols, were scratched on pieces of bark and slabs of wood, and in this way the chief events in the history of the tribe for many years back could be recorded. Farther south, in Mexico, this picture-writing had passed into a conventional set of signs approximating to an alphabet.

### Democratic Social System

The early European colonists of New England spoke of kings, princes, and princesses, and the practice has survived till our own day in the many recent references to the "Princess" Pocahontas. In the main, however, the Indian form of society was a true democracy, and only exceptionally were the chiefs determined by hereditary succession. On the north-west coast there had been a drift in the direction of a plutocracy, though in a milder form than prevails to-day in America and elsewhere.

### Spiritual Powers in Natural Bodies

Gitchi Manito, the "Great Spirit" of Indian romances, was probably a child of the missionaries rather than a deity of the Indians; these were not accustomed to regard the power of the gods as being concentrated in one, or even a few, supernatural beings. The term Manito, adopted and often misinterpreted by the white man, is an Algonquian word which signified the magical power or principle believed to be present not only in every actual being and concrete body, but even in attributes and activities. The sun,

the moon, the stars, the wind, the rivers, the mountains, the trees, and so on indefinitely, were all endowed with this power, and they were in varying degrees personified. The shaman or medicine-man—doctor, juggler, and medium—had especially close relations with these ubiquitous powers, and he was called upon to exercise his influence with them in case of need.

The symbolic signatures used by chiefs in the signing of treaties frequently represented the forms—such as birds, fishes, arrows, and the like—inhabited by their "guardian spirits." Among some tribes, when a youth was approaching manhood, he was sent out into the woods or the mountains to fast and pray, and sometimes to take "medicine." Alone in the wilds, hungry and over-wrought, he would after a time begin to dream dreams, and in one of these there would appear to him some animal or object which was to be for the rest of his life his guardian spirit. It was usually an animal, but in future it was to him a spirit, and in our literature it has often been spoken of as a "totem."

### General Belief in a Future Life

True totemism is, however, the relation of a group of people (a clan) to a kind of animal, plant, or other object, all the animals or objects of this kind being regarded as the blood relations of all the people of the totem group. The Iroquois, for example, had as totem-clans the Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron, and Hawk.

The Eastern Algonquins ascribed the creation and conduct of the world to Michabo, usually conceived as a monstrous rabbit, related to the sun. By magical power he made the earth, provided it with game, taught his favourite people the art of the chase, and, in addition, provided them with maize and beans.

There was a general belief in a future life of similar quality to life on earth, and for this reason the dead were sometimes buried with weapons, tools



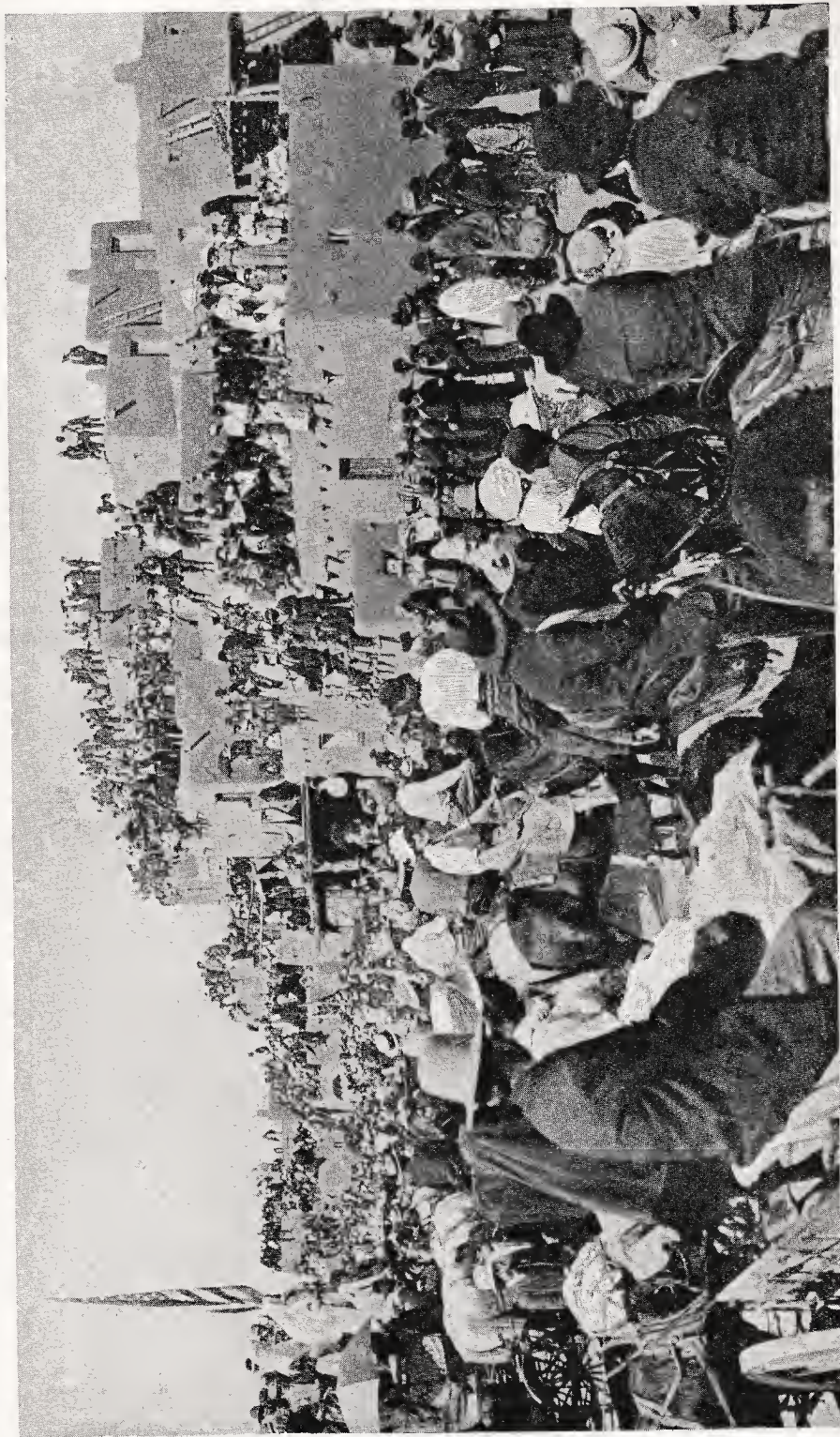


#### PROCESSION OF MASKED RAIN-BRINGERS IN A VILLAGE OF ARIZONA

It is thought by many Indians of Arizona and New Mexico that in time of drought a performance of a certain dance will bring down the much-needed rain. This "rain dance"—in which all participants are grotesquely disguised—is one of their most characteristic ceremonies, and is regarded by them as an important part of their religion and in no sense as a recreation

*Photo, Underwood Press Service*





**HOLIDAY IN NEW MEXICO: SIGHTSEERS GATHERED TO WITNESS THE INDIAN FESTIVITIES AT PUEBLO DE TAOS**  
 The name "pueblo," of Spanish origin, signifying a town or village, is given to a communal or tribal building, or group of buildings, of the aborigines of New Mexico, and was first applied by the early Spanish explorers who made their way northward out of Mexico. Not only is that country referred to as the "pueblo area," and the culture of the natives as the "pueblo culture," but the natives themselves are known as the Pueblo peoples. This large assembly is seen celebrating the San Geronimo Day Festival at Taos, New Mexico; many of the visitors find the house-tops a convenient vantage-ground from which to view the Indian races

*Photo, Denver & Rio Grande Railway*





CELEBRATING A FAR-FAMED FESTIVAL IN HONOUR OF S. JEROME AT PUEBLO DE TAOS, NEW MEXICO

The Festival of San Geronimo Day, held at Taos on September 30, is attended by numerous spectators—Pueblo, Apache, and Navaho Indians, and there are many white visitors from different parts of the States who deem the amusement awaiting them at the end of their journey well worth the twenty-five miles by stage from the nearest railway-station. Devotional exercises, a procession of Indians of both sexes, relay races—one of which is here seen about to start, young braves from two rival houses being the competitors—and dances by hideously-painted clowns are among the varied items of the day's programme

*Photo, Denver & Rio Grande Railway*





#### CAMERA STUDY OF INDIAN DOMESTICITY IN THE SOUTH-WEST

The Indians inhabiting the pueblo town of Laguna in New Mexico are industrious and self-supporting. Here Laguna women are seen baking bread in one of the common outdoor ovens; for though each family has its own apartment in the pueblo, the life is to a large extent cooperative, and the bake ovens and many other conveniences belong to the community at large

*Photo, Ewing Galloway*

of their crafts, and food for the journey to the shades. They were not always buried, however, and the method of their disposal by the Choctaws of the Mississippi Valley was to clean the bones of the dead before depositing them in a box or basket in the bone house; the process of cleaning was carried out by old men who allowed their nails to grow long for the purpose.

In spite of the present position of the American Indians as relics of the dead past, there are still survivals of the old cultural sub-divisions. The Eastern Woodland tribes are those with which the first European colonists came

into contact and conflict. Their area stretched from New England northwards, and comprised much of the region of the Great Lakes. One need only mention the Huron, the Wyandot, and the Mohawks, among the Iroquoian tribes, and the Ojibwa, the Crees, and the Mohicans, among the Algonquian, to be reminded of facts and fiction absorbed in youthful days. These tribes were great hunters of animals, and, when the occasion served, of men.

The killing and eating of prisoners was not uncommon, largely because of the belief that the eating of part of a brave enemy, and especially the eating





#### COMPACT COMMUNAL VILLAGE STRUCTURE OF NEW MEXICO

This striking photograph is of the Taos pueblo in New Mexico, showing one of the original apartment structures which houses about 200 Indian families. This many-celled, communal building of adobe brick is arranged in terraces, the roofs of the lower houses forming a promenade or yard for the houses next above, access being given by means of a ladder or a hatchway in the roof.

*Photo, Ewing Galloway*

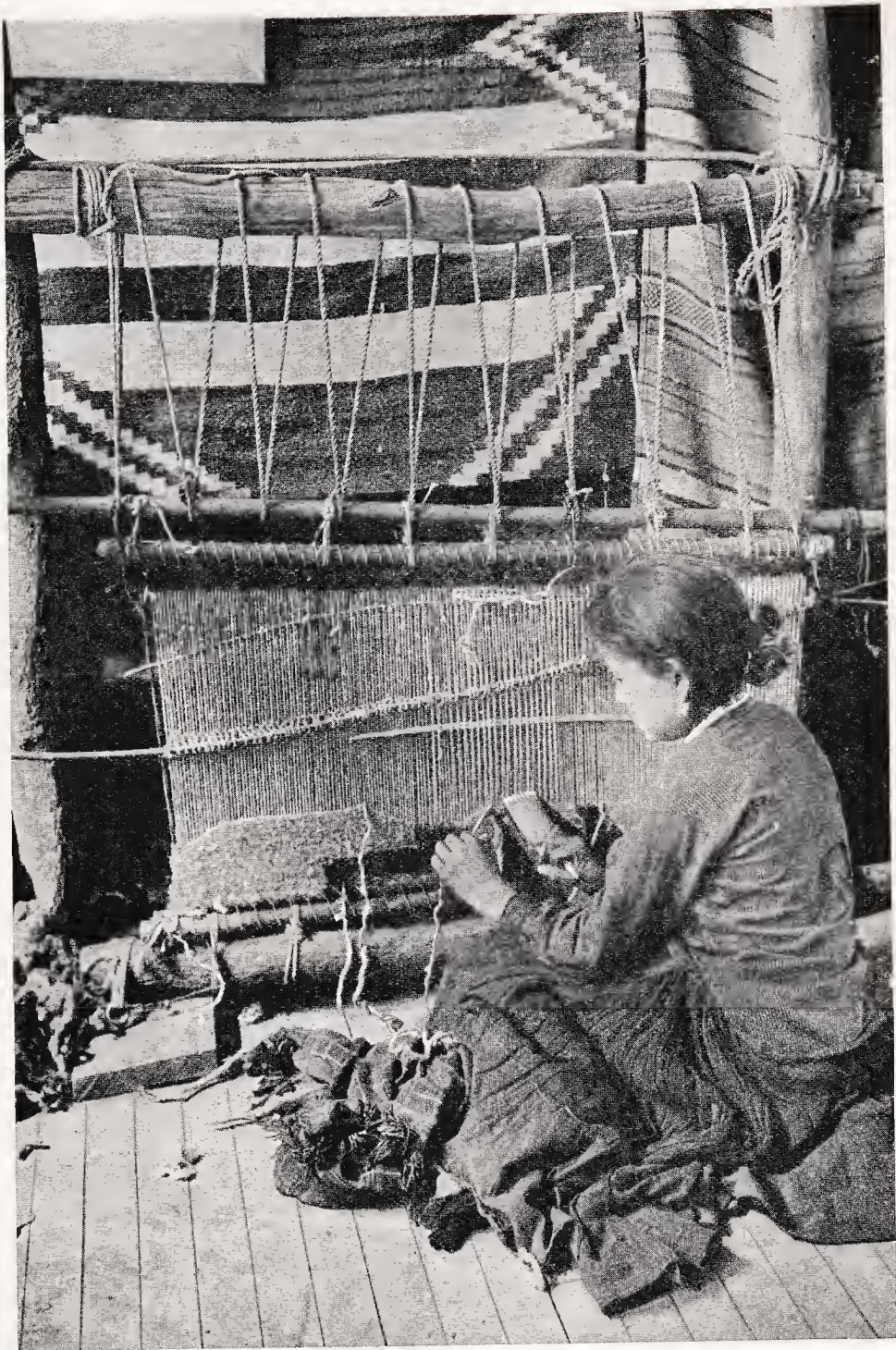
of his heart, was a sure means of adding his share of valour to that of the cater. Maize, beans, and other plants were grown for food, and in some cases large quantities of the seed of the wild rice were collected. The Indians had houses of bark, used snow-shoes, bark canoes and dug-outs, and made their clothing of skin, often deerskin. The men wore sleeved shirts, breech-cloths, leggings, and moccasins, while the women had a skirt and jacket.

In the wars between the English and French, the Iroquois were mainly on the side of the French, while the Algonquins—including the Mohicans—fought

for the English. The Last of the Mohicans was by no means the last, though the identity of the tribe has now disappeared, as is the case with many others of this area. In Labrador and the Province of Quebec there still remain, however, some thousands of the Algonquian tribe of the Naskapi, pursuing a life not widely removed in many respects from that of their ancestors, though the nature of the country and climate has forced them to a more exclusively hunting mode of life.

The caribou or American reindeer is their chief source of food and clothing, though fish, birds, hares, and many





#### PRECOCIOUS INDIAN CHILD VERSED IN THE ART OF THE LOOM

This Navaho child, although only ten years old, can make beautiful rugs, and, like other Indians, has picked up the art of weaving without being trained in a trade school; her talent, of course, being inherited from generations of ancestors. Thanks to their skill at handicrafts such as pottery making, weaving, basket-making, etc., many of the Indian tribes of the south-west are self-supporting

*Photo, Ewing Galloway*



## AMERICAN INDIANS

other animals are made use of. The eggs of wild fowl are eaten in great numbers, and there is no fastidiousness with regard to the age of the contained chicken. Reindeer are speared from canoes while they are swimming a stream; or they may be snared or shot from ambush in a narrow defile; or in winter they may be driven into a snow-bank and speared. Pemmican is made from the flesh of the reindeer by drying and pounding, and is stored in baskets and bags for future use. The clothing is similar to that just described, though in the summer the women descend to the use of trade calico, and blankets are purchased from traders in exchange for skins. Polygamy, as in other parts, is common. The dwellings in both winter and summer are tipis—that is to say, skin tents supported by poles.

### Indian Dependence on the Bison

If the Eastern Woodland tribes are most important historically, the tribes of the Plains, the great central area of rivers and prairies, are perhaps of more interest from their mode of life. Familiar to many readers will be the names of the Crow, Cheyenne, Blackfeet, Apache, Pawnee, and Dakota. Typically the tribes of this area were dependent on the bison—often miscalled the buffalo—and with the practical extermination of this animal towards the end of the nineteenth century, their means of livelihood was gone. In any case, however, it had been decided by this time that the white man could only spare to the Indian a few small areas of his own country, and he had followed the bison into obscurity, though not without warlike protests which made considerable demands on the United States Army in the sixties and seventies.

The bison provided the Indian with food, clothing, tents, and other necessities, and before the Spanish conquests farther south the hunting was done on foot, with bows and arrows and spears for weapons. The Indian showed his adaptability in his speedy adoption

of introduced conveniences, and although it was the white hunters who practically finished off the extermination of the bison by incredibly wasteful slaughter, the use of the horse and gun had already enabled the Indian to make great strides in that favourite blunder of the hunter of all times—the killing of the goose that lays the golden eggs.

### Pemmican for Times of Scarcity

In the early days the Indians secured their prey, which swarmed in countless numbers on the plains, by enticing or driving small herds of them into enclosures, where they could be shot down at leisure; sometimes they were rounded up by firing the grass of the prairie at several points; when the horse was in use they could be ridden down and shot from horse-back or driven to convenient spots for killing. The Indians showed greater foresight than is the case with many savage peoples, since they were in the habit of laying up a store of food for times of scarcity, the best-known of these storage foods being pemmican. The dried meat of the bison was pounded with stone hammers, and sometimes mixed with wild cherries, also pounded to a finely-divided state. The pemmican thus produced was packed in bags of hide which were sealed with melted fat, and in this condition it would keep for many months.

### Difference Between Tipis and Wigwams

It is interesting to note that the Plains Indians made little use of fish, which were, indeed, tabooed, or forbidden in some tribes. Their ordinary dwelling was the movable skin tent, or tipi, which is still in use by the surviving tribes in this area and others. It should be noted that a wigwam is an entirely different form of dwelling, typically made of bark resting on a low oval framework of wood, though the term is also applied to houses covered with mat or thatch; the wigwam as well as the tipi was used by some of the Plains tribes.





# NAVAHO INDIANS WELCOME A SHADY SPOT ON A SUNBURNT, SANDY TABLELAND OF ARIZONA

Among the arid tracks of Arizona, where dusty cactus and dreary sage-brush form the chief vegetation, dwell the Navaho Indians in all their unsophisticated simplicity. Peaceably and quietly they pass their days in their reservations, earning an honest livelihood by their varied handicraft. Most of the native wildness of the North American Indians has already disappeared, and with it much of their primitive delight in life; they are now reduced to small and thinly-scattered tribes which are slowly wasting with the years, or, to use their own expressive figure, "they are fast travelling to the shades of their fathers, towards the setting sun."

*Photo, Atchison, Tepeka, & Santa Fe Railway Company*



## AMERICAN INDIANS

Among other features in the culture of the Plains (though not confined to them) may be mentioned decoration of clothing (deerskin coats, moccasins, etc.), with beads, which were originally of shell, bone, seeds, etc., though at an early date the glass beads of the trader displaced the native products; wampum consisted of strings of white and purple cylinders of shell, which were used as money and were also made into belts or bands in commemoration of treaties and the like.

The "travois" was the typical means of haulage on the Plains, and was a sort of sliding vehicle made of two cross-connected poles, sometimes tent-poles, which rested on the ground behind, the forward pointed end of the triangular, or V-shaped, structure being attached to the back of a dog, or, later, a horse. Agriculture, pottery, basketry, water-transport, and the working of stone for implements were little developed in this area.

### Ceremonial Tests of Stoicism

Ceremonial dances, such as the "sun dance," were characteristic, and each observance would last a number of days, the priests directing the ceremonies, the course of which was determined by strict ritual. Among most of the Indian tribes of North America stoicism was one of the primary virtues, and indeed the torture of prisoners, at the stake or otherwise, was done in order to break down their endurance and extort signs of pain or fear from them.

During the sun dance of the Plains, which was a religious ceremony, not yet entirely given up, designed to influence certain supernatural powers, some of the principal participants would have skewers run through the fleshy parts of their backs, and to these unbreakable thongs were attached; at the other end the thong might be tied to the skull of a bison, and the Indian would drag his burden round the circle of the camp, never touching the skull or thong with his hands,

whatever the obstacles that might cause entanglement or strain; or the other end of the thong was tied to an upright pole and the stoic was raised by the thong and the skewer.

### Culture of the Pueblo Indians

Differing in many features of their culture from the groups just considered are the tribes of the south-western area—Arizona and New Mexico—which include the Hopi, Apache, and many others less familiar. They are characterised by what is known as the Pueblo culture, and, in the main, they live in fixed villages, or pueblos, consisting of rectangular, small-roomed houses made of adobe (sun-dried bricks), or sometimes of sandstone or lava, with flat roofs supported by beams, the entrance being through an opening in the roof, reached by a ladder. Associated with the pueblos were the cliff dwellings, either caves or stone houses.

There are still pueblos occupied by Indians of this group, and although their mode of life has inevitably been modified by contact with civilization, they are by no means so disastrously tarred with the white man's brush as are most other Indians. They may still be studied in the pursuit of their native occupations, such as pottery-making—by hand, without the wheel—which was one of the best-developed of the aboriginal industries. The pottery was not only admirably shaped, but was beautifully decorated in coloured slips and paints, and, in spite of degeneration, that made at the present day is by no means devoid of grace.

### Agriculture and Handicrafts

The Pueblo Indians depend mainly upon maize, of which they grow large quantities, helped by their own methods of irrigation; they cultivate several other plants, and breed sheep, goats, and some cattle. They use a true loom for the weaving of cloth, and some tribes are famous for their work in wool, which has practically displaced the





#### NAVAHO BOY LEARNING HOW TO PLAY CAT'S-CRADLE

Indian childhood differs little in its numerous phases from childhood elsewhere, and Redskin boys, though often obliged to shift for themselves at an early age, are not without their pleasures and pastimes. Among these is the string game commonly called cat's cradle, played as shown in page 901 by the Kiwai children on the Fly river in New Guinea, and in other remote lands

*Photo, Ewing Galloway*



## AMERICAN INDIANS

cotton of their ancestors; Hopi and Navaho blankets are much sought after for their warmth, durability, and artistic decoration. In their religion, which has the same basis as that outlined above for the Indians in general, the Pueblo Indians have many societies and ceremonies, often associated with agricultural needs—such, for example, as the Rain Ceremony of some tribes. Ritual is very complex, and “priests” numerous.

Lastly, it should not be forgotten that these tribes had domesticated the turkey, and it is to this region that we owe our Christmas bird. There are, indeed, many things, as well as words and notions, that we owe to the North American Indians and their land. Tobacco will never be forgotten, and maize is not to be despised, while animal skins innumerable have enabled our women, and a man here and there, to indulge in the refined barbarism that accompanies the powder-puff and the lip-stick—themselves in reality substitutes for the clay paint and the red ochre of the savage.

Of the other culture areas space will only admit of the bare mention of the Californian tribes, acorn-eaters and great basket-makers; of the tribes of the north-west coast, depending largely on food from the sea, and sometimes on salmon taken in the rivers—where the white man now often employs the Indian to aid in the wholesale slaughter of the king of fishes—living in rectangular houses made of cedar-wood planks, making fine dug-out sea-going canoes, and erecting in front of their houses and elsewhere those great carved wooden posts usually described as totem poles; and finally the still uncivilized hunting tribes of the Déné of north-west Canada, living largely on the caribou, and even yet relatively unknown in the details of their social life.

A brief survey such as the foregoing is perhaps enough to indicate that the North American Indian of to-day is a mere shadow of his former self, and that he has gone down beyond retrieval



### OF PROUD IROQUOIAN STOCK

Before their emigration to Canada the Mohawk Indians, said to be the oldest people in the confederacy of the Six Nations, carried terror wherever they went. Their skill as warriors is now less pronounced

*Photo, American Museum of Natural History*

before the march of events. Civilization has engulfed his continent, and, with it, him. Yet some 15,000 Indians were in the armies of the Great War, most of them by enlistment, and they were highly spoken of by their officers for their courage and efficiency.





**BRILLIANT BLANKET COVERING OF A SOUTHERN INDIAN BRAVE**

The weaving of native wool has been an important industry among the Pueblo peoples of the southwestern states ever since sheep were introduced by Europeans. It is claimed that the Navahos were first initiated into the mysteries of blanket-making by a Pueblo woman, and even now many of the so-called "Navaho blankets" are the product of the looms of the Zuni and Hopi Indians

*Photo, Ewing Galloway*



# The United States

## III. Foundation and Development of the Union

By A. D. Innes, M.A.

Associate Editor, "Harmsworth's History of the World"

THREE centuries and a half ago no Europeans save the Spaniards in Mexico had attempted to plant a permanent settlement in North America. Two centuries later the group of thirteen British colonies which, with one exception, had grown up during the seventeenth century were on the verge of the struggle which severed them from the British Empire and converted them into the thirteen United States of North America; a number which expansion since that date has almost quadrupled. The development of that mighty nation was largely conditioned by the previous history of the colonies which combined to form it.

The two centuries before the War of American Independence broke out fall into three periods; that of the birth of the colonies, finishing with the voyage of the Mayflower; that of their growth and development, to the close of the struggle with France; and that of the quarrel with the Mother Country, which made hostilities inevitable.

In the last decade of the fifteenth century Christopher Columbus "discovered America," and British mariners, captained by Sebastian Cabot, came to the North American mainland. But the Spaniards had found a land of promise with store of wealth easily accessible; the English had found a land which seemed to promise nothing. It was not until the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign that the visionary Humphrey Gilbert conceived the idea of a vaster England to arise beyond the ocean, and lost his life at sea while seeking to found that realm far to the north. His mantle fell on his half-brother, Walter Raleigh, who year after year sent expeditions to the Chesapeake, where three times settlements were made and three times wiped out. Adventurers were too busy sacking Spanish galleons and raiding islands to settle down to colonising work on land.

### Establishment of the Plantations

But with King James came peace. Production and commerce, not robbery, legitimate or illegitimate, were realized as the way to wealth; and at Jamestown, not far from the spot chosen by Raleigh, a group of money magnates inaugurated anew the colony of Virginia early in 1607, the first of the "Plantation" group. The

purpose was commercial; in the main, the exploitation of products of the soil not procurable in Europe, whereof the most prominent came to be tobacco and cotton.

The system of division was modelled on that of rural estates in England; the colonists were mostly the younger sons of country gentlemen imbued with the traditions of the English gentry; the system of government, when the young colony had worked through its first stormy period of struggle with the Redmen, was in rough correspondence with the parliamentary system in England, an assembly of landed proprietors, with a governor and a nominated executive standing on the spot for the Crown and Minister, responsible, however, to the superior authority in England.

### Arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers

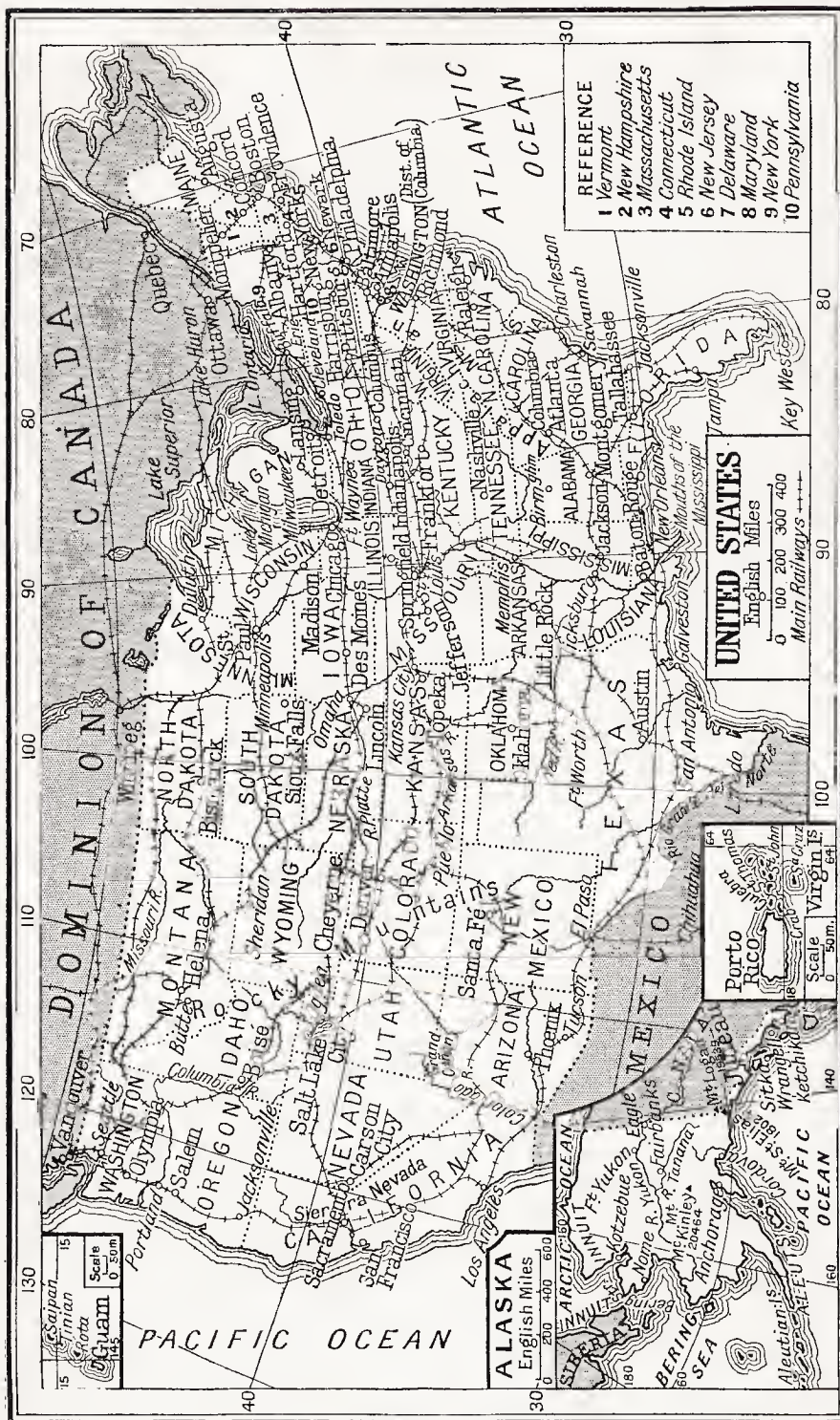
It was not long before the white men in that climate took example by the Spaniards farther south and imported negro slaves to do the work on the plantations. The first cargo of negroes reached Virginia in 1620.

In the same year the second English colony was planted far to the north at Salem by the group of Puritans known as the Pilgrim Fathers: men and women who were in search not of wealth, but of the freedom of their souls; essentially a religious community, rigidly bound by their own common conception of the moral law. The voyage of the Mayflower—she came to land in December, 1620—marked the birth of New England.

During the next twenty years new plantation colonies were established in the south, keeping the Virginia type; and several more New England colonies following the Salem type; religious communities of Puritans drawn from every class, their social basis being that of the English township which might be called popular rather than democratic, being, in fact, fundamentally oligarchical, but differing essentially from that of the plantations where the oligarchy was not popular, but aristocratic.

Both North and South, however, held by the root idea that the community was and had a right to be in essentials self-governing. Nor had the government at home any disposition to undue intervention, except so far as during the







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English struggle between King and Parliament, the latter, having command of the fleet, effectively prevented the Cavalier South from succouring the Royalists.

With the Restoration came a new phase. On the one hand expansion was vigorously fostered; the Carolinas were planted in the south; the wedge which the Dutch had interposed on the Hudson between the northern and southern groups was ceded by them to England, and New Amsterdam became New York, the strong Dutch or "knickerbocker" element surviving the transfer of sovereignty. The Quaker, William Penn, established the predominantly Quaker but completely tolerant colony of Pennsylvania, where the negro slavery of the South—which had not been reproduced in the North as it offered no economic advantages there—was expressly excluded.

On the other hand, in the Mother Country the doctrine developed that the colonies existed primarily for the benefit of English traders, for whose advantage colonial trade might always be legitimately restricted. The Restoration Navigation Act limited their exports and imports to English bottoms to and from English ports, and accompanying Acts checked or prohibited their manufactures, in order to preserve the market for English goods; and at the same time the Crown in England exercised an increasing control over governors and executives, while governors and executives themselves became more arbitrary.

### Friction with the Mother Country

The Revolution victory of Constitutionalism in England and the subsequent domination of the Whigs reacted, but not to the same extent, on the colonies; palliating their grievances, which were growing acute, but were, in fact, a part of the price they paid for the security against French aggression from Canada provided by the British Navy. Walpole, who virtually ruled England from 1720 to 1740, was an enemy to all restrictions on trade, but dealt with the colonial trade problem as he did with the Nonconformist problem at home.

He did not attempt to repeal the obnoxious restrictions, but carefully shut his eyes to the organized, systematic, and hardly veiled defiance of the laws which rendered them all but a dead-letter. His policy was continued by his successors, till the Seven Years' War (1756-63) came, and the colonists got their price in the annihilation by British troops and fleets of the French menace, by the conquest and cession of Canada.

The time had come, therefore, for a great readjustment of the relations between the Mother Country and colonies,

which were no longer in need of defence by her against the aggression of a great foreign Power.

The fatuity of the British government gave the readjustment a fatal twist in the wrong direction. George Grenville, instead of realizing that the colonies had long suffered from grievances which had only been borne because of the French menace, could only see that the colonies were the principal gainers by a war which had been waged at the cost of Great Britain, and that they ought to contribute to the depleted British treasury.

### No Taxation Without Representation

Moreover, his legal soul was vexed by the fact that trade laws had been habitually ignored, with some loss to the revenue. So he set about rigorously enforcing the laws which the most respectable people had been breaking constantly as a matter of course; and acting upon the letter of the law, he procured an Act of Parliament imposing on the colonies taxation for which there was no precedent, taxation for the avowed purpose not of regulating trade, but of raising revenue from the colonies for the British treasury. He revived and exasperated the old grievances; he added to them a new one; and the compensation he had to offer was—an army which the colonies did not want.

It was the old grievances that hurt; the new one, the Stamp Tax, was in itself utterly trivial, but it contained a menace of more to follow, and it gave resistance something to take hold of. Even if it were technically legal, it had no precedent; and manifestly it set at naught one of the fundamental principles of the Whig revolution, summed up in the catchword, "No Taxation without Representation."

### The War of American Independence

On the one side the legal sovereignty of "the King in Parliament" was indisputable; on the other, the action of the sovereign was a breach of fundamental principles. The wrath of the colonists blazed out in open breaches of admitted law. Both sides lost their tempers thoroughly. The obnoxious Act was indeed repealed, but the repeal was followed by new Acts in England, equally trivial but equally irritating, and by new deeds of lawlessness in the colonies which public opinion there more than condoned.

Burke and Chatham raised their voices against the insanity; sober colonials, stubbornly resolved not to yield on the vital point, strove vainly to find some way by which to meet what was just, in the English demand for a contribution to the cost of the war, through self-taxation. Hotheads on both sides fanned the flames;



## UNITED STATES: HISTORICAL SKETCH

the moderates were completely over-ridden; defiance of the law begot threats of force; force begot fresh defiance; Government troops raiding colonial depots of arms were fired upon by local volunteers; and the initial skirmish at Lexington (1775) opened the War of American Independence.

Even then separation was not the avowed aim of the American leaders, though fifteen months after the first hostilities they had nailed the Declaration of Independence to the mast. King George would have nothing short of unconditional surrender; the fact stiffened the colonies into a determination to have nothing short of sovereign independence.

### George Washington and Victory

On the face of things, a military victory for the Mother Country ought to have been a certainty, though its effects could have been but temporary. She had regular troops, experienced officers, unqualified command of the sea, a government exercising unqualified control and supported by an irresistible majority in Parliament. The colonists had no fleet, a volunteer army without training called up from its civil avocations, officers whose experience was limited to warfare with the Red Indians, and an improvised central government for thirteen several communities which hitherto had never, without the utmost difficulty, been induced even to cooperate.

But three factors turned the scale, and the military victory went to the colonists. The British were half-hearted in the war, more than doubtful whether right was on their side, and the half-heartedness was reflected in the conduct of their leaders. They lost the command of the sea in the critical period of the struggle owing to the intervention of France. And finally, the colonists had placed George Washington at the head of the army. He was not a military genius of the first order, but his opponents were much less so, and his own subordinates were occasionally brilliant.

### Sovereignty of the United States

It was not, however, military talent that won the day, but the inexhaustible patience, serenity, tact, and self-devotion of this rare example of a type which is commonly ejected from control before the work is completed, by the impatience which clamours for more popular qualities and more showy activities. Happily for American Independence, Washington retained his ascendancy, and won the war—to be justly enshrined as a hero for ever in the heart of a great nation.

The victory was won when Cornwallis was forced to surrender at Yorktown, the French having successfully cut him off

from relief by the British fleet (October, 1781). A year later the peace was signed between Great Britain and the victors, which recognized the independence of the United States of America. After another year the peace was finally ratified (October, 1783) by the Treaty of Versailles.

The new nation still had before it the task of shaping itself, whether as a league of sovereign states or as a unity, but in any case as a union. A common authority could only be established by consent of all, since the existing central authority was only provisional. Not till 1787 was the scheme of union formulated; in 1788 it was adopted by a convention of delegates appointed by the several states; and in 1789 George Washington by unanimous choice became the first President of the great Republic.

The constitution was no *a priori* structure; it was based on the precedents provided by the British constitution and the constitutions of the several existing states, while rejecting the hereditary principle and substituting for it election. The place of the Crown was taken by a President elected for a term of years; that of the Commons by an elected Chamber; that of the Lords by a Chamber—the Senate—elected on a different basis.

### State and Federal Government

The several states retained their own governments; their powers and those assigned to the central government were strictly but incompletely defined, and a judicial authority was set up with absolute power to decide whether acts of the central government were or were not “unconstitutional,” and therefore *ipso facto* invalid.

Still, the most careful definition left a wide margin of ground debatable between the central and the state authorities, and one crucial question was left without a definite answer. Was the union a confederation from which each state was free to sever itself if so minded, or was it a federation from which none could part without consent of the rest? And the Republic had before it another problem which no constitution-making could solve; should America isolate herself politically from the international relations of the Old World?

For the next six and twenty years, Europe was in the throes of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. During that period one aspect of expansion was settled by the “Louisiana purchase” from Napoleon, which left the British in Canada and the Spaniards in Mexico, the only European Powers with a footing in North America. The new Republic, after some hesitation, declined to be drawn into the European struggle; but before



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that struggle was over it became involved in an unhappy contest with the British, born of the British war-claim to the right of search on the high seas.

In the course of it, the States learnt once for all that Canada was and would remain loyal to the British Empire. The contest was futile and inconclusive; it intensified the feeling of bitterness—more in America than in England—between the sister-peoples of one race, which had been engendered in the last struggle, but it was not till more than eighty years had passed that the States again came into armed collision with a European Power.

During the next decade (1815-25) the struggle of the peoples of South America for independence led to the assertion of the principle which ever since has dominated American foreign policy, the "Monroe doctrine," enunciated by President Monroe, that the States as the premier Power on the American continent would resist any attempt of European Powers to set up a control over states on that continent or to intervene in American affairs, a doctrine of which the corollary was that so long as American and European affairs were separable America should hold herself aloof from European complications.

### Assertion of the Monroe Doctrine

Thus for half a century after the war with Great Britain, the foreign relations of the States were mainly confined to frontier disputes with Great Britain on the north and Spain on the south. The delimitations in the treaty of 1783 had been indefinite and ambiguous. These were partly settled by the Ashburnham Treaty of 1842, the awards conceding virtually the whole of the American claims, to the detriment of Canada.

But a contingent question, the "Oregon boundary" dispute, arising out of the expansion westwards both on the north and the south of the Canadian boundary, in regions which lay out of the ken of the first treaty, led to much beating of drums and shouting of war, which, however, subsided peacefully enough in 1846; though there was still an aftermath, when the "Vancouver line" was referred to the arbitration of the German Emperor William I.

In every case the settlement arrived at was heavily in favour of the Americans. The Mexican questions were less peacefully settled. Florida was acquired from Spain on easy terms before that Power had disappeared from the American mainland. But when Texas, largely populated by immigrants from the States, revolted from Mexico and sought admission to the northern union, acute

differences arose, which brought about the short and immediately decisive campaign of 1847, and the cession of the ex-Spanish western territories, with California.

The problem not of secession but of state rights as against Federal rights was ever present, for two closely associated reasons, which antagonised the northern and the southern states. The latter, the some-time plantation colonies, lived by, not on, the produce of the plantations, purchasing with them the necessaries as well as the luxuries of life from abroad; and the economic basis of the plantation system was slavery.

### Differences Between North and South

The North was agricultural and industrial, living upon its own produce, but hampered industrially by foreign competition; and having no use for slave labour, it was alive, as the South was not, to the moral degradation of slavery. The South depended on slavery and cheap imports, the North upon protective tariffs and free labour. But the North was stronger than the South in voting power, in the central government; it was able to impose Protection on the whole Union; if its predominance increased, it might threaten the South with the abolition of slavery.

Thus interest made the North insistent upon the Federal authority, and the South insistent upon state rights, including the right of each state to repudiate for itself the ordinances of the Federal authority; insistent also that in the westward expansion, bringing new areas as new states into the Union, the balance between slave-owning and non-slave-owning should not be further weighed down in favour of the latter.

In the background hovered always the spectre of secession, the consciousness that in the last resort a minority whose interests were over-ridden at the dictation of the Federal majority would claim the right to sever themselves from the Union and assert themselves as an independent nation.

### Federals and Confederates

At the middle of the century the question had come to be whether new states which were taking shape should be captured for the free group or the slave group. By that time the North had come unequivocally to the conclusion that though the existing slave states might have a right to retain that institution, no more slave states should be permitted.

When in 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected President, the South concluded that under the Federal government, slavery was doomed. The southern



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states asserted their right of secession and joined in a Confederation with Jefferson Davis as President. The North denied the right of secession, and declared resistance to the Federal decrees to be rebellion. And so in 1861 began the fratricidal war, on the grand issue—should the United States remain united or become two separate nations with hostile interests?

### Fratricidal Civil War

Each side, with entire conviction, believed itself to be in the right. The South flung itself into the struggle with its whole forces from the very beginning; the North, with infinitely larger resources to draw upon, did so only by slow degrees, always making good from its reserves whatever its losses might be. The South had no reserves from which to make good, but for long it more than held its own against the growing odds.

Then, at a stroke, Lincoln changed the character of the war by proclaiming the emancipation of the slaves, an issue which had not hitherto been presented. The superiority of the North by sea had enabled the Federals to blockade the Southern ports, cutting off the imports on which the Confederation was dependent for supplies as the North was not.

The Northern armies grew while the Southern armies dwindled; the emancipation of the slaves had raised for the South an enemy within its own gates. When the war had become one of exhaustion, the end was certain, but the complete victory of the North was won only when Lee, the most brilliant of the Confederate commanders was compelled to surrender to overwhelmingly superior forces at Appomattox in April, 1865, just four years after the first hostilities.

Five days later Lincoln, in the eyes of many the grandest figure that the century produced in the new world or the old, was assassinated, the stupidest murder among all the great crimes history has recorded.

### Reconstruction After Emancipation

Lincoln, the rough-hewn man of the people, idealist, prophet, and incarnation of level-headed common sense, as tender of heart as immovable in resolve, was the one man capable of controlling the situation which had arisen, in the spirit of the Divine Justice which understands all, above every kind of party rancour. His death gave the control to men who meant to be just, but understood only their own point of view. The North had won; the Southerners were in their eyes rebels who had justly forfeited the political rights to which those who had been down-trodden slaves were entitled.

The work of reconstruction passed into their hands, after a vain effort on the part of Lincoln's successor to over-ride public opinion on behalf of the South. Practically in the South the negroes were enfranchised, their former masters were disfranchised, the enfranchised were incapable of governing, and the disfranchised took the law into their own hands.

It was not till many years had passed that the much-changed South recovered equilibrium on the new economic basis which the abolition of slavery had imposed but with the political predominance of whites over blacks restored.

The great Civil War had for the moment suspended the operation of the Monroe Doctrine, enabling the French Emperor, Napoleon III., to embark on his Mexican venture, already doomed to disaster, before the threat of American intervention following on the peace hastened its close.

A notable advance in another direction was made when London and Washington agreed to refer to impartial arbitration the disputes which had arisen out of the activities of the Alabama and other British-built cruisers in the service of the South during the war. Towards the close of the century, the States began to find themselves involved with European Powers in the problems presented by the Pacific and by China and Japan.

### The Principle of Isolation

Curiously enough, however, a dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and the somewhat vociferous threats of American intervention, resulted in a novel cordiality between Great Britain and the States; which, before long, bore fruits that once would have seemed impossible.

The States became involved in a quarrel with Spain over the island of Cuba, which issued (1898) in the only armed conflict between the Republic and a European Power which had taken place since that with the British in 1812-14. The friendly attitude of the great Naval Power was an important factor in preventing other European intervention; and the rapid and decisive victory of the Republic, adding the Philippine Islands to its dominions, created a new point of contact or conflict between America and Europe, and a new difficulty in the way of preserving American isolation.

That isolation was broken down in the course of the Great War of the twentieth century, when America, long held back, was at last swept into the struggle and took vigorous part in its final stage. But even that blow to the governing principle of a century and a quarter was not final, and the Republic still holds to the doctrine of aloofness except where her own interests are directly involved.



# THE UNITED STATES: FACTS & FIGURES

## The Country

Occupies the central and southern part of the North American Continent. Bounded by Canada on the north, Mexico and Gulf of Mexico south, and Atlantic and Pacific Oceans east and west respectively. Main physical features the great ranges of the Rocky Mountains west and Appalachians east, with the great plains between.

Chief among the river systems is that of the Missouri-Mississippi, which drains a basin second only to that of the Amazon. Total mileage of the combined streams exceeds 4,000. Many of the tributaries, such as the Ohio, are navigable for hundreds of miles.

Climate varies according to locality, but is generally temperate. Rainfall generally plentiful on the coasts and diminishes towards the inland regions. Total area about 3,026,000 square miles; estimated population 105,710,000.

On the extreme north-west is the mountainous, and in parts volcanic, territory of Alaska; about one third being within the Arctic Circle. Alaska contains the highest mountain in the Continent, Mt. McKinley (20,300 ft.). Total area of Alaska about 590,800 square miles; estimated population 75,000. Porto Rico, an island in the West Indies, is also a possession of U.S.A. Climate tropical. Total area about 3,400 square miles; estimated population 1,299,000. Guam, area 210 square miles; population 13,000. Virgin Islands, 132 square miles; population 26,000. For information regarding Hawaii, Panamá, the Philippines and Samoan Islands, see chapters under these headings.

## Government and Constitution

Administrative power is in hands of a Cabinet of ten, at whose head is a president. These ten are chosen by the President, but must be approved by the Senate, which contains two members from each state elected for a term of six years by popular vote. The Senate and House of Representatives together form what is known as Congress. The House of Representatives consists of members chosen every second year by vote of the citizens of either sex or any race or colour eligible for the suffrage. Eligibility depends on conditions of term of residence, payment of taxes, education and registration that vary in the different states. All voters must exceed twenty-one years of age. A census every ten years determines the number of members each state may return to the House of Representatives. According to the Constitution entire legislative power belongs to Congress.

A body of judges called the Supreme Court has power to declare void and *ultra vires* any act of Congress or state legislatures infringing the Constitution. There are in all forty-eight states in the Union, each having its own republican constitution, with, as legislature, a governor and two Houses which are elective, as is also the governor. Alaska and Hawaii have local legislatures, and Porto Rico is self-governing.

## Defence

Army includes, besides regular troops, the National Guard, a volunteer militia recruited from the various states aided by grants from Federal government; the Officers' Reserve Corps, including officers of all grades organized according to the branches of the regular army; the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, for maintaining the strength of the Officers' Reserve Corps; and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, voluntarily enlisted, consisting of men qualified so as to be eligible for enlistment in the Regulars.

Nominal strength of Army authorised by Congress, 144,000 officers and men, all arms. The Navy is administered by a naval secretary, acting under advice of a Naval Department Council. President is Commander-in-Chief of both Army and Navy.

## Commerce and Industries

There were, in 1922, 61,230,000 acres under wheat with an average yield per acre of 14.0 bushels. Among chief wheat-growing states are Kansas, which had a yield for same year of 122,887,000 bushels; North Dakota, Illinois, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. For same year the yields of other crops in thousands of bushels were: Corn, 2,890,712; oats, 1,215,496; potatoes, 451,185; barley, 186,118; sweet potatoes, 109,534; rough rice, 41,965; buckwheat, 15,050. Other important crops are cane and beet sugar and hay. In 1922, 33,742,000 acres of cotton were harvested, yielding 9,964,000 bales, each of 500 lb. gross. Among chief cotton-producing states are Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia. In 1922 there were 1,725,000 acres under tobacco, yielding 1,324,840,000 lb., some of the main tobacco-growing states being Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and South Carolina.

In 1921 mineral products reached a total value of \$4,056,000,000. Gold is mined principally in California, Alaska, Colorado, and Nevada, and silver mainly in Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Colorado. In 1921 the production of precious stones was valued at \$518,280. Important industries are those connected with food products, including slaughtering and meat-packing, milling, cheese and condensed milk making; textile, including carpets, cottons, silk and woollen goods; metallurgic, including the making of iron and steel bars, ingots and castings; and chemical, including the production of fertilisers, paints and varnishes, dye-stuffs and petroleum refining. In 1921 products of the canned fishery were valued at \$46,634,706. In 1922, imports of merchandise reached a total value of \$521,601,801, while exports of merchandise for the same year were valued at \$754,236,319. Standard coin, the dollar; nominal value 45. 2d.

## Communications

Total railway mileage about 263,800 miles. A number of routes link the Atlantic with the Pacific coast, including the New York Central and Pennsylvania railways, both from New York to Chicago; the Santa Fé, running through Kansas City to San Francisco; the Union Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Northern Pacific railways. Telegraph lines aggregate about 1,522,000, and telephone wire about 27,819,800 miles.

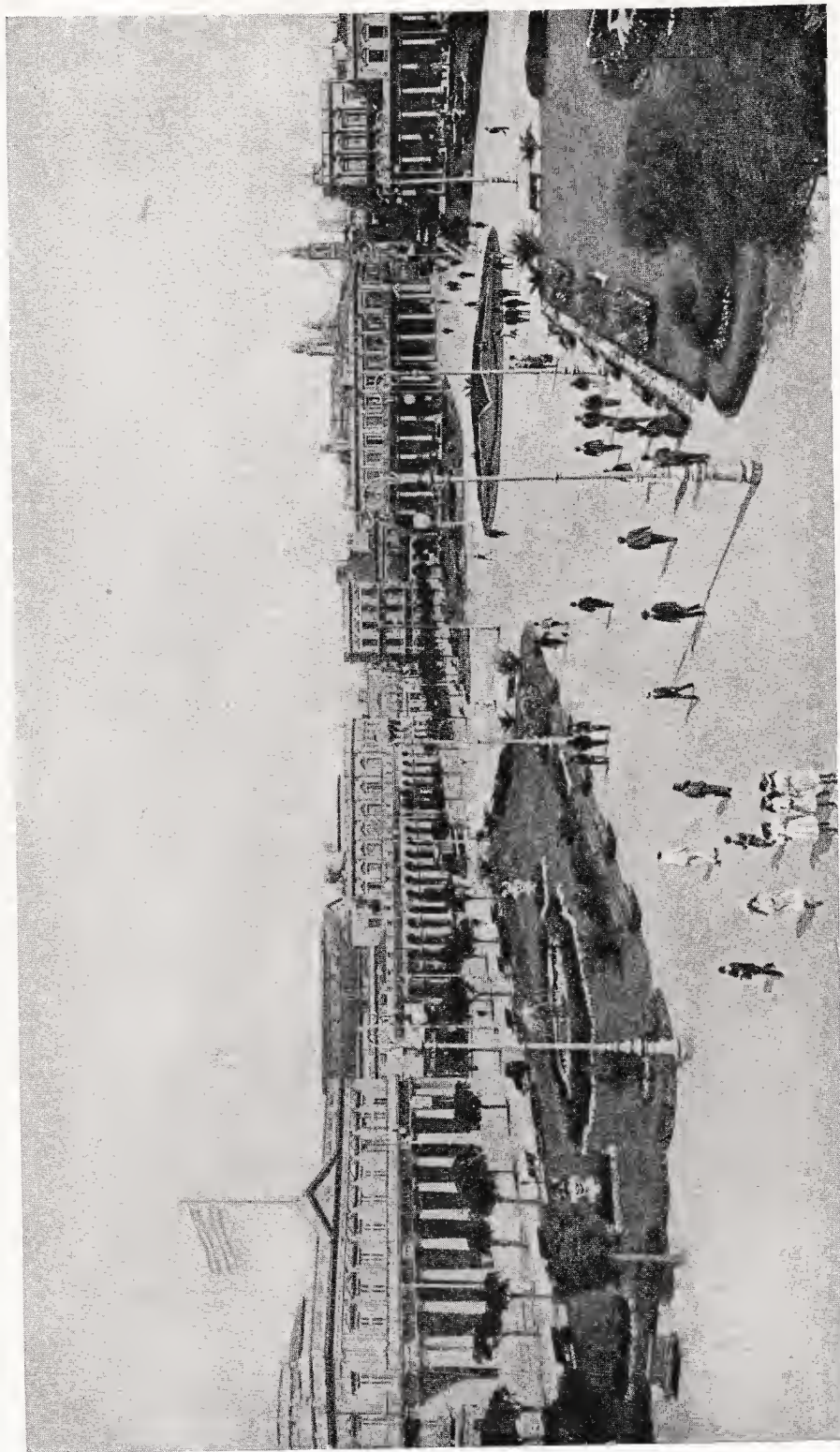
## Religion and Education

Among the many denominations represented the Roman Catholic Church has the greatest aggregate following, the Protestants, though greatly in the majority, being split up among many sects, of whom the more numerous include the Baptists, Methodists, Lutheran bodies, and Presbyterians. There is in every state a system of free elementary schools, and there are numerous private schools and many universities, both public and private. Grants of land have been made from time to time by the government to townships attaining an area six miles square, for purposes of augmenting the funds for local education.

## Chief Towns

Washington, D.C. capital (estimated population 437,000), New York, N.Y. (including five boroughs, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, 5,620,000), Chicago, Ill. (2,700,000), Philadelphia, Pa. (1,823,000), Detroit, Mich. (993,000), Cleveland, Ohio (796,000), St. Louis, Mo. (773,000), Boston, Mass. (748,000), Baltimore, Md. (733,000), Pittsburgh, Pa. (588,000), Los Angeles, Cal. (576,000), Buffalo, N.Y. (506,000), San Francisco, Cal. (506,000), Milwaukee, Wis. (457,000), Newark, N.J. (414,000), Cincinnati, Ohio (401,000).





#### CITIZENS OF MONTEVIDEO IN THE SPACIOUS AND FLOWERY PLAZA DE LA INDEPENDENCIA

Montevideo has several plazas, or public squares, all occupying high ground in the centre of the city ; of these the Plaza de la Independencia is considered one of the most attractive. It is the old central point of the city from which the streets radiate. One of the best constructed cities in the western hemisphere, it is built on a regular plan of cuadratos, or squares ; many of its public buildings are very imposing, and include a cathedral, a university, several schools, many theatres, and hospitals, and it has fine views and a general air of openness and cleanliness. Government House, with the Uruguayan flag flying, is seen to the left